THE

PHORMIO

OF

TERENCE

EDITED FOR THE USE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

BY

GORDON J. LAING

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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PREFACE

This edition of the *Phormio* is intended primarily for students who make their first acquaintance with Roman comedy by reading the *Phormio*. On this account all deviations from the classical norm, whether in forms, syntax, or vocabulary, have been explained, and difficult passages translated. The explanations, however, have been kept within strict limits. Only enough has been given in each case to make the text intelligible to the student. Where further discussion of the points touched on is desirable, it is best given *viva voce* by the instructor. For the same reason the Introduction has been limited to a brief statement of essentials. It is assumed that the regular recitations will be supplemented by lectures by the instructor or class papers by the students dealing with such subjects as the origin and development of Roman comedy, the relation of Plautus' and Terence's plays to their Greek prototypes, the characteristic features of the *fabula palliata* and of the *fabula togata*, the occasions on which plays were produced in Rome and the methods of presentation, the influence of Roman comedy upon the drama of Italy, France, Germany and England, and so forth. If the instructor lectures on these subjects he will naturally seek his material from more comprehensive sources than the Introduction of a college text-book. If a student is required to write a paper on any of them, it is better that he should be sent to the library

for his information than that he should find it in his text-book.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professors Dziatzko and Hauler, whose text I have with a few variations adopted; to Professors Elmer, Sloman, Morgan, and Davies, whose editions I have frequently consulted, and to Professor H. W. Johnston, editor of the series, who has given me many valuable suggestions.

G. J. LAING.

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INTRODUCTION

i. LIFE AND WORKS OF TERENCE

Publius Terentius Afer was a native of Carthage. We do not know the date of his birth, but he seems to have been still in his prime when he died in 159 B. C. Roughly speaking his life falls in the period between the end of the second Punic war and the beginning of the third. He came to Rome as a slave and derived his name from his owner, Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator. The latter noticed his ability, gave him a good education, and subsequently freed him. Terence became a member of that literary circle of which Scipio Africanus the Younger and Laelius were the central figures. While it is not probable that these men helped the poet in the composition of his plays, the fact that such a rumor arose is an indication of the closeness of his relations with them.

He wrote and exhibited six plays:

Andria, "The Maid of Andros," produced at the *Ludi Megalenses* in 166 B. C.
Heautontimorumenos, "The Self-Tormentor," *Ludi Megalenses*, 163.
Eunuchus, "The Eunuch," *Ludi Megalenses*, 161.
Phormio, *Ludi Romani*, 161.
Adelphoe, "The Brothers," at the funeral games of Aemilius Paulus, 160.
Hecyra, "The Mother-in-law," *Ludi Romani*, 160.

An unsuccessful attempt to present the *Hecyra* had been made at the *Ludi Megalenses* in 165; at the funeral games of Aemilius Paulus also the play was begun but not ended. Some of the other plays also were probably produced more than once during the poet's life-time.

All six plays belong to the class known as *fabula palliata*, the name being derived from the Greek cloak (*pallium*) which the actors wore. They are adaptations of Greek plays of the New Attic Comedy and so portray various phases of Athenian social life. The *Phormio* and the *Hecyra* are based on plays by Apollodorus (who flourished about 280 B. C.); the other four are from Menander (340–290 B. C.), the most famous of all the poets of the New Comedy.

The plays vary very much in the interest of their plots and characters; and we must infer, from the reception given the *Hecyra*, that Terence was not always successful in holding the attention of his audience. But the *Hecyra* is the weakest of the six plays, and cannot reasonably be used as a gauge of the playwright's popularity. In the other pieces, as for example in the *Adelphoe*, the *Andria*, and the *Phormio*, there is abundance of bright dialogue, interesting situations, and effective characterization. Terence is ingenious in the elaboration of his plots, skilful in disentangling complicated situations, and shows both in the development of his themes and in the delineation of character a sense of humor which,

while it lacks the rollicking quality of that of Plautus, his predecessor in Roman comedy, is keen and subtle. In his choice of language he was especially careful, and his style is justly regarded as a model of purity.

ii. THE PLOT OF THE PHORMIO

The main plot of the *Phormio* turns on the marriage of Antipho and Phanium. The former was the son of Demipho, a well-to-do citizen of Athens, the latter a penniless girl who had recently come with her mother from Lemnos to Athens. Her mother died shortly after their arrival, and Phanium was left with only her nurse Sophrona to take care of her. Antipho met her, fell in love with her, and determined to marry her. There were, however, many obstacles in the way. He was still a minor and he knew that his father would never consent to his marriage with a girl of obscure birth and no dowry. In his dilemma he consulted Phormio, one of that class of men known to the Athenians as "parasites," who lived by their wits and were always ready to take part in any intrigue in which they saw a chance of profit. Antipho's father was absent from Athens at the time, and Phormio proposed that Antipho should at once marry Phanium under such circumstances that he would be able to say that he had been forced into the marriage. The proposal was that he should take advantage of the Athenian law which ordained that

when a girl of marriageable age was left an orphan, her next of kin should either marry her himself or provide her with a dowry. It was agreed that Phormio, going into court, should swear that Antipho was Phanium's nearest kin, and that Antipho should not deny the allegation. The plan was completely successful; the court issued the order and the marriage took place.

It is shortly after this event that the play begins. When Demipho returns and hears of the marriage, his indignation knows no bounds. He denounces Antipho's ingratitude, stupidity, and disobedience; he berates his nephew Phaedria and his confidential slave Geta, both of whom he accuses of aiding and abetting Antipho, and he threatens to take legal proceedings against Phormio for his part in the transaction. He will, he declares, have the marriage annulled at once. Finding, however, that the situation presents many difficulties and that he gets very little assistance from the friends whom he consults, he decides to wait till his brother Chremes, the father of Phaedria, returns from abroad.

Chremes had gone to Lemnos, ostensibly to look after some property which belonged to his wife Nausistrata, but really to see another wife whom he had secretly married many years before and by whom he had a daughter. Demipho alone knew of this other marriage, and although he disapproved of his brother's conduct he had promised him that in due

time Antipho should marry the daughter. When Chremes returns to Athens and learns what has taken place he is very much disappointed. Now that Antipho is married, his hopes of getting his daughter established in life vanish. Moreover, on arriving in Lemnos he had found that his wife and daughter had gone to Athens in search of him. He lives in constant dread of his double life being exposed, and his fear is considerably increased by the fact that he is financially dependent upon his Athenian wife's income. Actuated by these motives he strongly supports Demipho's efforts to annul the marriage.

The old men, however, find that Phormio is not easily frightened, and when other measures fail, they are compelled to buy him off. He agrees for thirty minae ($540) to take Phanium away from Antipho and marry her himself. He has no intention of doing this, but he has immediate need of just this amount of money. His need involves the secondary plot of the play which is concerned with another love affair, namely that of Chremes' son Phaedria and Pamphila, a slave girl upon whom her master Dorio had set a price of thirty minae. The money had already been paid to Phormio and Pamphila had been secured for Phaedria when Chremes, happening to meet the nurse Sophrona, learned that the girl whom Antipho had married was none other than his own daughter by his Lemnian wife. Chance had brought about the very thing which he had always

hoped for. Yet he did not entirely escape the consequences of his evil doing, for in the wrangle that took place between the two old men and Phormio when they tried to make him return the thirty minae, Phormio told Nausistrata the whole story of Chremes' other wife, giving her, as he expressed it, "something to din in his ears during the rest of his life."

iii. EARLY LATIN PROSODY

1. A long syllable preceded by a short is frequently shortened when the short syllable preceding or the syllable following has the ictus. The short preceding, however, must be a monosyllable or be at the beginning of a word. This is called the "Iambic law," because it affects iambic (˘ ¯) combinations. Examples: *Phorm.* 113 *enĭm sé;* 145 *vel óccídito;* 150 *et ăd pórtitores;* 209 *quíd hĭc conterimus;* 342 *príŏr bibas;* 800 *quíd ĭstuc;* 809 *ád ĭpsam.*

2. Final *s* does not always "make position," e. g., 660 *incertŭs sum;* 683 *iussŭs sum.*

3. Sometimes, before a word beginning with a consonant, the final *e* of *ille*, *inde*, *unde*, *quippe*, and *nempe* is suppressed, e. g., 109 *īll(e) qui;* 681 *īnd(e) súmam;* 307 *nēmp(e) Phórmionem.*

4. There were originally no double consonants in Latin. Even after their introduction there seems to have been uncertainty about the pronunciation of some syllables. For example the first syllable in *immo* is sometimes short: 528; 936.

5. The vowel in some final syllables retains the original long quantity, e.g., 9 *stetīt.* An original long syllable also is sometimes retained, e.g., *ēs*, which was originally *ess*.

6. An original short vowel is sometimes preserved, e.g., 190 *prŏtinam;* and an original short syllable, e.g., the nom. sing. masc. *hic*. That *hic* is so frequently treated as a long syllable by the poets of the classical period is due to the analogy of the nom. sing. neut. *hoc* (= *hocc*).

7. Hiatus is most frequently found with interjections or where there is a change of speaker. It frequently happens also that monosyllables ending in a long vowel or in *m* are not elided before a vowel or *h* but receive the ictus and are treated as short syllables. This is called semi-hiatus. Examples: 27 *quĭ aget;* 419 *nĕ agas;* 808 *quăm ego.* Cf. Virg. *Aen.* vi. 507 *tĕ amice nequivi.*

8. Synizesis sometimes occurs in the different forms of *deus*, *meus*, *is*, *idem*, *ire*, *tuus*, *suus*, etc. Cf. also 4 *antehac*, 668 *proinde.*

iv. METERS

Only iambic and trochaic verses are used in the *Phormio*, and of these the iambic senarius is most frequently employed. It is the meter of ordinary dialogue and was spoken by the actors in a conversational tone without musical accompaniment. The trochaic septenarius, the iambic septenarius, and the

iambic octonarius were recited to a musical accompaniment, while the lyric parts, in which there are frequent changes of meter, were sung to a set tune.

The iambic senarius is so called because it consists of six iambi (⏑ –́). It is also called the iambic trimeter on the ground that the unit is not the single iambic foot, but the iambic dipody (pair of feet: ⏑ –́ ⏑ –) in which the first thesis (accented part of the foot) is stronger than the second.

For the iambus (⏑ –́) may be substituted:

the tribrach: ⏑ ⏑́ ⏑
the spondee: – –́
the dactyl: – ⏑́ ⏑
the anapaest: ⏑ ⏑ –́
the proceleusmaticus: ⏑ ⏑ ⏑́ ⏑

Any substitution is allowed in any foot with the following exceptions: (1) the last foot is always an iambus or a pyrrhic (⏑⏑) treated as an iambus; (2) the proceleusmaticus probably does not occur in the fifth foot.

As spondee, dactyl, anapaest and proceleusmaticus are all *irrational*[1] substitutes for the iambus they are marked on the scheme in this way: > –́, > ⏑́ ⏑, ⏖ –́, ⏖ ⏑́ ⏑.

[1] Called *irrational* because, on the principle that one long (–) is the equivalent of two shorts (⏑⏑), the spondee, dactyl, anapaest and proceleusmaticus = ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, while the iambus, for which they are substituted, = ⏑ ⏑ ⏑.

SCHEME SHOWING THE POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTIONS IN EACH FOOT

⏑ –́	⏑ –	⏑ –́	⏑ –	⏑ –́	⏑ ⏓
> –́	> –	> –́	> –	> –́	
⏑ ⏑́ ⏑	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	⏑ ⏑́ ⏑	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	⏑ ⏑́ ⏑	
> ⏑́ ⏑	> ⏑ ⏑	> ⏑́ ⏑	> ⏑ ⏑	> ⏑́ ⏑	
⏕ –́	⏕ –	⏕ –́	⏕ –	⏕ ⏑́	
⏕ ⏑́ ⏑ (most frequent in this foot)	⏕ ⏑ ⏑	⏕ ⏑́ ⏑	⏕ ⏑ ⏑		

The verse usually has caesura, either the penthemimeral, i. e., after the arsis (unaccented part) of the third foot, or the hepthemimeral, i. e., after the arsis of the fourth foot. In the latter case there is frequently a secondary caesura in or a diaeresis after the second foot.

The student should make himself proficient in reading the iambic senarius before attempting the other meters used in the play. The schemes for the others (a table of which is given below) may be found in any of the standard grammars.

TABLE OF METERS

1–152.	iambic senarii
153–154.	trochaic octonarii
155.	trochaic septenarius
156.	iambic octonarius
157.	trochaic octonarius
158–159.	trochaic septenarii
160–162.	iambic octonarii

163.	iambic quaternarius
164–176.	iambic octonarii
177–178.	iambic septenarii
179.	trochaic octonarius
180.	trochaic septenarius
181–182.	iambic octonarii
183.	iambic quaternarius
184.	iambic octonarius
185.	trochaic septenarius
186.	iambic octonarius
187–188.	trochaic octonarii
189–190.	trochaic septenarii
191.	iambic quaternarius
192–195.	iambic octonarii
196–215.	trochaic septenarii
254–314.	iambic senarii
315–347.	trochaic septenarii
348–464.	iambic senarii
465–468.	trochaic octonarii
469–470.	trochaic septenarii
471–478.	iambic octonarii
479–480.	trochaic octonarii
481–482.	trochaic septenarii
483.	iambic octonarius
484.	trochaic septenarius
485.	trochaic binarius catalectic
486.	iambic octonarius
487–489.	trochaic septenarii
490.	iambic senarius
491.	iambic septenarius
492.	iambic octonarius

493–495.	trochaic septenarii
496.	iambic octonarius
497–501.	trochaic septenarii
502–503.	iambic octonarii
504–566.	trochaic septenarii
567–712.	iambic senarii
713–727.	iambic octonarii
728.	trochaic octonarius
729.	trochaic quaternarius catalectic
730–731.	trochaic octonarii
732.	trochaic septenarius
733–734.	iambic octonarii
735–738.	trochaic octonarii
739–741.	trochaic septenarii
742–747.	iambic octonarii
748–794.	iambic septenarii
795–819.	iambic octonarii
820–827.	iambic septenarii
828.	iambic octonarius
829–840.	iambic octonarii
841–883.	trochaic septenarii
884–1010.	iambic senarii
1011–1055.	trochaic septenarii

V. REFERENCES

The following general references will be of use to students in the preparation of class papers:

For literary subjects—

Tyrrell, *Latin Poetry*, pp. 43 ff.

Mackail, *Latin Literature.*

Sellar, *Roman Poets of the Republic*, pp. 153 ff.

Fowler, *History of Roman Literature.*
Cruttwell, *History of Roman Literature.*
Patin, *Études sur la poésie latine,* II, p. 206 ff.
Lamarre, *Histoire de la littérature latine,* II, p. 24 ff.
Teuffel-Schwabe, *Geschichte der römischen Literatur* (English translation by Warr), §108 ff.
Schanz, *Geschichte der römischen Literatur,* §41 ff.
Ribbeck, *Geschichte der römischen Dichtung,* I, p. 131 ff.
Mommsen, *History of Rome* (Dickson's translation), II, p. 504 ff.

For questions relating to the production of plays and to the theatre:

Smith, *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,* under *Comoedia* and *Theatrum.*
Harper's *Classical Dictionary,* under *Comoedia* and *Theatrum.*
Baumeister, *Denkmäler des klassischen Alterthums,* under *Theatergebäude.*
Friedländer, *Sittengeschichte Roms,* II, p. 435 ff.
Mau-Kelsey, *Pompeii, Life and Art,* p. 135 f.
Johnston, *Private Life of the Romans.*

For meters:

Hayley, *Introduction to the Verse of Terence.*
Gildersleeve-Lodge, *Latin Grammar.*
Lane, *Latin Grammar.*

Music:

Howard, "The Αὐλός or *Tibia,*" *Harvard Studies,* IV (1893).

TERENTI

PHORMIO

INCIPIT TERENTI PHORMIO
ACTA LVDIS ROMANIS
L·POSTVMIO ALBINO L·CORNELIO MERVLA
AEDILIBVS CVRVLIBVS
EGIT L·AMBIVIVS TVRPIO [L·HATILIVS PRAENESTINVS]
MODOS FECIT FLACCVS CLAVDI
TIBĪS INPARIBVS TOTA
GRAECA APOLLODORV EPIDICAZOMENOS
FACTA IIII·
C· FANNIO M·VALERIO COS·

Notices of this kind at the beginning of plays were called διδασκαλίαι (*didascaliae*). Those found in the mss. of Terence were probably written by grammarians of the Augustan age.

2. ludis Romanis, celebrated annually in September. Plays formed a part of the festival from an early date.

4. aedilibus curulibus: the superintendence of festivals was one of the duties of the curule aediles.

5. egit, "brought out."—**L. Ambiuius Turpio**, Terence's actor-manager.—[**L. Hatilius Praenestinus**] probably lived at a later date than Ambivius.

6. modos fecit, "composed the music."—**Claudi,** sc. *seruos*.

7. tibis (=*tibiis*) **inparibus totā** (sc. *fabulā*), "on pipes of unequal size throughout the play," one for treble, the other for bass.—**Graeca,** sc. *fabula*.

8. Apollodoru = Απολλοδώρου, Gk. gen., "of Apollodorus," a Greek poet born between 300 and 260 B. C. He was a representative of the New Comedy.—**Epidicazomenos,** Επιδικαζόμενος, *the Claimant*, the title of Apollodorus' play. It was so called because the principal character, Phormio, *made a claim in court* that Antipho should marry Phanium. Terence borrowed the plot of the Greek play, but changed its name to the *Phormio*.

9. facta IIII: the *Phormio* was the fourth of Terence's plays to be produced successfully.

10. C. Fannio M. Valerio cos (=*consulibus*), i. e., in 161 B. C.

G. SVLPICI APOLLINARIS PERIOCHA

Chremétis frater áberat peregre Démipho
Relícto Athenis Ántiphone fílio.
Chremés clam habebat Lémni uxorem et fíliam,
Athénis aliam cóniugem et amantem únice
Gnatúm fidicinam. máter e Lemno áduenit
Athénas; moritur; uírgo sola (aberát Chremes)
Funús procurat. íbi eam uisam Ántipho
Cum amáret, opera párasiti uxorem áccipit.
Pater ét Chremes reuérsi fremere. deín minas
Trigínta dant parasíto, ut illam cóniugem
Habéret ipse: argénto hoc emitur fídicina.
Vxórem retinet Ántipho a patruo ádgnitam.

The summaries (*periochae*) of the plots prefixed to the plays of Terence were composed by Caius Sulpicius Apollinaris, a grammarian of the second century A. D. The meter is the iambic senarius, in imitation of the meter most frequently employed by Terence in the play itself.

1. **peregre,** "abroad."

3. **Lemni:** Lemnos was an island in the Aegean.

4. **amantem unice,** "deeply in love with."

5. **gnatum** = *natum.* The spelling with *g* was usual in Terence's time, and Sulpicius conforms to the old usage.

7. **procurat,** "attends to."—**ibi,** at the funeral.—**uisam Antipho,** hiatus.

8. **operā parasiti,** "through the efforts of a parasite," i. e., Phormio.

9. **fremere,** "were furious," historical infinitive.—**minas:** a *mina* (*μνᾶ*) was about $18.

12. **adgnitam,** old spelling of *agnitam,* "acknowledged (as his daughter)."

PERSONAE

PROLOGVS
DAVOS, *a slave*
GETA, *slave of Demipho*
ANTIPHO, *a young man, son of Demipho*
PHAEDRIA, *a young man, son of Chremes*
DEMIPHO, *an old man*
PHORMIO, *a parasite*
HEGIO, CRATINVS, CRITO — *legal advisers of Demipho*
DORIO, *a slave-dealer*
CHREMES, *an old man, Demipho's brother*
SOPHRONA, *a nurse*
NAVSISTRATA, *wife of Chremes.*
CANTOR

Prologus: the term is here applied to the actor who speaks the prologue. **Cantor**: it was probably his duty to sing the lyrical parts while the actors to whom the songs were assigned merely made appropriate gestures. The *cantor* also at the end of the play comes forward and tells the audience to applaud.

PROLOGVS

Terence defends himself against the criticisms of his rival Luscius Lanuvinus (vv 1-23); then commends his play to the favor of the audience (vv 24-34).

Postquám poëta uétus poëtam nón potest
Retráhere a studio et tránsdere hominem in ótium,
Maledíctis deterrére ne scribát parat;
Qui ita díctitat, quas ántehac fecit fábulas,
Tenui ésse oratióne et scripturá leui:
Quia núsquam insanum scrípsit adulescéntulum

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1. poeta vetus; Luscius Lanuvinus, a rival poet, who had made every effort to discourage Terence in his dramatic work and to bring his plays into contempt.—**poetam,** Terence. He refers to himself in the third person throughout this polemic against Lanuvinus (1-21): cf. *hominem* (2), *nouos* (14), *hunc* (18), *hic* (19).

2. retrahere..otium, "keep from his literary pursuits and reduce to idleness."—**transdere,** an older form of *tradere*.

3. ne scribat, "from writing."

4. qui, Lanuvinus.—**antehac fecit,** i. e., Terence Cf. *scripsit* (6). Scan, *antehac*.

5. tenui . . . . . leui, "are (marked) by feeble phrasing and a flimsy style," predicative characterizing ablatives.

6 ff. insanum adulescentulum, subject of *uidere* after *scripsit*.—**cervam fugere, canes sectari,** and **eam plorare, orare** depend upon *uidere*.—**eam,** i. e., *ceruam*; the subject of *subueniat* is *adulescentulus* understood — **sibi,** the hind. Terence is apparently satirizing a scene in one of the plays of Lanuvinus, in which some youth imagines that he sees the girl he loves transformed into a hind; pursued by hounds, she appeals to him for aid. Terence's point is that Lanuvinus' criticism of his plays was based on the fact that such bizarre episodes found no place in them.

Ceruám uidere fúgere et sectarí canes
Et eám plorare, oráre ut subueniát sibi.
Quod si íntellegeret, quóm stĕtít olím noua,
Actóris opera mágis stetisse quám sua,
Minus múlto audacter, quám nunc laedit, laéderet.
Nunc sí quis est, qui hoc dícat aut sic cógitet:
'Vetus sí poëta nón lacessissét prior,
Nullum ínuenire prólogum possét nouos,
Quem díceret, nisi habéret cui male díceret:'
Is síbi responsum hoc hábeat, in medio ómnibus
Palmam ésse positam, qui ártem tractant músicam.
Ille ád famem hunc a stúdio studuit réicere:
Hic réspondere uóluit, non lacéssere.
Benedíctis si certásset, audissét bene:

9. quod si, "but if."—**stetit,** "succeeded." The vowel in the last syllable is long. See Introduction xiii.[1]—**noua,** sc. *fabula.*

10. actoris, the *dominus gregis,* manager of the troupe of actors; he had probably taken the leading part.—**operā.**—**laederet,** "would attack."

12 ff: in these lines Terence anticipates the criticism of those who may say that Lanuvinus had at least supplied him with material for his prologue. The frequent appearance of a polemical element in Terence's prologues is apparently glanced at.

13. non lacessisset, "had not assailed."

14. prōlogum, "prologue."—**nouos** (sc. *poeta*): when preceded by *v* or *u* an original *o* before final consonants was not changed to *u* until after the time of Cicero.

16 f. in medio . . . positam, "the prize is open to all."

17. artem musicam, "the poetic art."

18. ad famem reicere, "force into poverty." Scan, *rĕĭcere.*

20. audisset bene, "he would have been favorably spoken of."

[1] The references are to the pages of the Introduction.

Quód áb ílló adlātūmst, síbi éssé réllātúm putét.
De illó iam finem fáciam dicundí mihi,
Peccándi quom ipse dé se finem nón facit.
Nunc quíd uelim animum atténdite: adportó nouam
Epídicazomenon quám uocant comoédiam
Graecí, Latini Phórmionem nóminant,
Quia prímas partis quí aget, is erit Phórmio
Parasítus, per quem rés geretur máxume,
Volúntas uostra si ád poëtam accésserit.
Date óperam, adeste aequo ánimo per siléntium,
Ne símili utamur fórtuna, atque usí sumus
Quom pér tumultum nóster grex motús locost;
Quem actóris uirtus nóbis restituít locum
Bonitásque uostra adiútans atque aequánimitas.

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21. **síbi ĕsse**: Iambic Law. See Introduction xii.

27. **primas partis qui aget,** "who will play the leading rôle." Scan, *quĭ ăget*; semi-hiatus. See Introduction xiii.

31. **simili . . . atque usi sumus,** "like that which we experienced."

32. **grex,** "troupe."—**motus locost** (= *loco est*), "was driven off the stage."

33. **actoris,** Lucius Ambivius Turpio.

Scene: *A street in Athens, leading* r. *to the Forum,* l. *to the harbor. In the background the houses of Chremes,* l., *Demipho,* c., *and Dorio,* r. *Dorio's house is separated from Demipho's by an alley. The scene remains the same throughout the play.*

ACT I

Scene 1

The slave Davus comes to pay Geta the balance of a small debt. He has heard that Geta's young master has recently married, and he supposes that his friend needs the money in order to give the bride a present. He moralizes on the injustice of exacting gifts from slaves.

[*Davus enters,* r., *carrying a bag of money.*]

DAVOS

Amícus summus méus et popularís Geta
Heri ád me uenít. érat ei de ratiúncula
Iam prídem apud me rélicuom pauxíllulum
Nummórum: id ut confícerem. confeci: ádfero.
Nam erílem filium éius duxisse aúdio
Vxórem: ei, credo, múnus hoc conráditur.
Quam iníquē comparátumst, ei, qui mínus habent,
Vt sémper aliquid áddant ditióribus!

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35. summus, "most intimate." — **popularis,** "fellow-countryman."

36. de ratiuncula, "of a petty account."

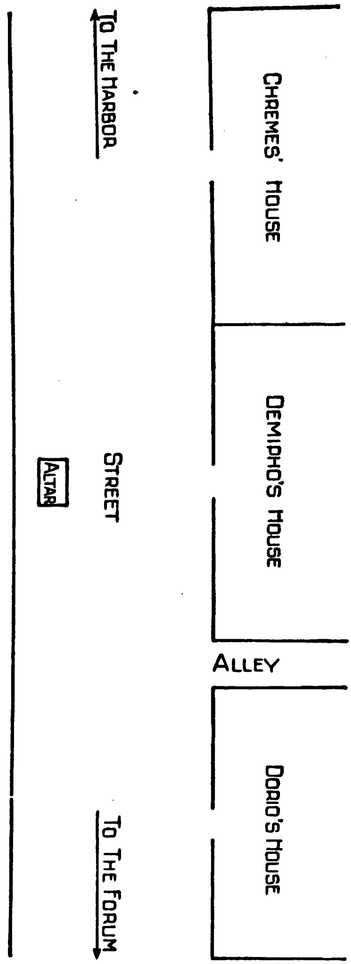
37. relicuom, adjective. This is always a word of four syllables in Plautus and Terence.—**pauxillulum,** substantive, "a trifle."

38. id ut conficerem, "(he asked me) to get it together."

39. erilem, "his master's." —**duxisse uxorem,** "has taken a wife."

40. ei, "for her."

41. comparatumst, "it has been ordained."—**ei,** "those."


To The Harbor
Chremes' House
Demipho's House
Street
Altar
Alley
Dorio's House
To The Forum

Quod ille únciatim uíx de déménsó suo
Suóm defrudans génium conpersít miser,
Id illa úniuorsum abrípiet haud exístumans,
Quantó labore pártum. porro autém Geta
Feriétur alio múnere, ubi era pépererit;
Porro aútem alio, ubi erit púero natalís dies;
Vbi ínitiabunt. ómne hoc mater aúferet;
Puer caúsa erit mittúndi. (*Sees Geta coming out of Demipho's house*) sed uideón Getam?

Scene 2

Geta tells Davus how, in the absence of the two old men, Demipho and Chremes, their sons Antipho and Phaedria had defied his own and the parental authority. Antipho, aided and abetted by Phormio, had married a penniless girl of unknown antecedents, while Phaedria had fallen in love with a slave-girl.

[Enter Geta from Demipho's house.]

GETA DAVOS

GE. (*Speaking to some one within*) Si quís me quaeret rúfus . . *DA*. Praestost, désine. *GE*. Oh,

---

43. Scan **quod ille unciatim,** Iambic Law. See Introduction xii.—**demenso,** "allowance."

44. suom genium, "his own self." The identification of a person and his genius is frequent. — **defrudans** = *defraudans*.—**conpersit,** "has saved up," from *conperco* (*conparco*).

46. partum, sc. *sit*.—**porro autem,** "then again."

47. ferietur alio munere, "will be struck for another present," lit., "by," instrumental ablative.

48. natalis dies, "birthday."

49. initiabunt, "will initiate (him)," i.e., into some form of religious mysteries.

50. uideon = *uideone*.

51. rufus, "red-headed." Davus wore a red wig.—**praestost** = *praesto est*," he's here."

At ego óbuiam conábar tibi, Daue. *DA.* (*giving him the bag*) Áccipe, em:
Lectúmst; conueniet númerus quantum débui.
GE. Amó te, et non necléxisse habeo grátiam.
DA. Praesértim ut nunc sunt móres. adeo rés redit:
Si quís quid reddit, mágna habendast grátia.
Sed quíd tu es tristis? *GE.* Égone? nescis quo ín metu,
Quanto ín periclo símus! *DA.* Quid istuc ést? *GE.* Scies,
Modo út tacere póssis. *DA.* Abi sis, ínsciens!
Quoius tú fidem in pecúnia perspéxeris,
Verére uerba ei crédere? ubi quid míhi lucrist
Te fállere? *GE.* Ergo auscúlta. *DA.* Hanc operam tíbi dico.
GE. Senis nóstri, Daue, frátrem maiorém Chremem
Nostín? *DA.* Quid ni? *GE.* Quid? éius gnatum Phaédriam?

---

52. at . . . tibi, "Why, I was trying to find you." *Obuiam* is used absolutely with *conari.* —**em,** "there!"

53. lectumst = *lectum est,* "it's picked (money)," i.e., there are no spurious or light coins in the lot.—**conueniet,** "will tally with."

54. amo te, "thank you very much," a formula of frequent occurrence.

55. adeo, "to this."

58. istuc = *istud.*

59. modo ut, "provided only."—**sīs** = *si uis,* colloquial expression, "will you!"

60. quoius = *cuius.* — **perspexeris,** subjunctive in a characterizing clause after an incomplete antecedent.

61 f. ubi, relative, "in which affair."

62. operam dico, "am paying attention." The verb is *dĭco* (*-are*). Cf. *operam dare.*

63. maiorem, "elder."

64. nostin = *nostisne.*—**quid ni,** lit. "why not?" Translate "of course."—**gnatum:** see note on *Periocha* 5.

DA. Tam quám te. *GE*. Euenit sénibus ambobús simul,
Iter ílli in Lemnum ut ésset, nostro in Cíliciam
Ad hóspitem antiquom. ís senem per epístulas
Pelléxit, modo non móntis auri póllicens.
DA. Quoi tánta erat res ét supererat? *GE*. Désinas:
Sic ést ingenium. *DA*. Oh, régem me esse opórtuit!
GE. Abeúntes ambo hic túm senes me fíliis
Relínquont quasi magístrum. *DA*. O Geta, prouínciam
Cepísti duram. *GE*. Mi úsus uenit, hóc scio;
Meminí relinqui mé deo irató meo.
Coepi áduorsari prímo: quid uerbís opust?
Sení fidelis dúm sum, scapulas pérdidi.
DA. Venére in mentem mi ístaec; namque inscítiast
Aduórsum stimulum cálces. *GE*. Coepi eis ómnia
Facere, óbsequi quae uéllent. *DA*. Scisti utí foro.

---

67. **hospitem,** "guest-friend."

68. **modo non,** "all but."

69. **(eum pellexit) quoi** (=*cui*) . . .?

70. **regem,** "a rich man."

72. **prouinciam,** "task." From "province" this word came to mean "sphere of duty," "charge."

73. **usus,** "experience."

74. That he was left in so difficult a position shows, Geta thinks, that his tutelary deity was angry with him.

75. **aduorsari** =*aduersari*.

76. **scapulas perdidi,** a humorous description of the frequent beatings inflicted upon him.

77. **istaec** =*ista*, the reference being to the points raised by Geta.

78. **aduorsum stimulum calces,** sc. *iactare*, "to kick against the pricks," a translation of the Greek proverb πρὸς τὰ κέντρα μὴ λακτιζέτω.

79. **scisti uti foro,** "you know (how) to handle your market," i.e., to adapt yourself to circumstances.

GE. Nostér mali nil quícquam primo; hic Phaédria
Contínuo quandam náctus est puéllulam
Citharístriam: hanc amáre coepit pérdite.
Ea séruiebat lénoni inpuríssumo,
Neque quód daretur quícquam; id curaránt patres.
Restábat aliud níl nisi oculos páscere,
Sectári, in ludum dúcere et reddúcere.
Nos ótiosi operám dabamus Phaédriae.
In quo haéc discebat lúdo, exaduorsum ílico
Tonstrína erat quaedam: híc solebamús fere
Plerúmque eam opperíri, dum inde irét domum.
Intérea dum sedémus illi, intéruenit
Aduléscens quidam lácrumans. nos mirárier;
Rogámus quid sit. 'númquam aeque' inquit 'ác modo
Paupértas mihi onus uísumst et miserum ét graue.
Modo quándam uidi uírginem hic uicíniae
Miserám suam matrem lámentari mórtuam;
Ea síta erat exaduórsum, neque illi béniuolus

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80. noster, "my (young master);" sc. *fecit.*

81. continuo, "at once."—**puellulam citharistriam,** "a little harpist."

83. seruiebat, "was the slave of."

84. quicquam, sc. *erat.*

85. oculos pascere, "feast his eyes (on her)."

86. ludum, "school," for music.

88. Order: **in ludo quo,** etc. —**exaduorsum ilico,** "right opposite."

89. tōnstrīna, -ae, f., "barber-shop." See Johnston, *Private Life*, §253.

91. illi = *illic.*

92. mirarier = *mirari*, historical infinitive.

93. aeque . . . ac; cf. *simili . . . atque* (31).—**modo,** "just now."

95. hic uiciniae, "in this neighborhood," partitive genitive with adverb.

97. sita erat, "had been laid out."

Neque nótus neque cognátus extra unam ániculam
Quisquam áderat, qui adiutáret funus: míseritumst.
Virgo ípsa facie egrégia. quid uerbís opust?
Commórat omnis nós. ibi continuo Ántipho
'Voltísne eamus uísere?' alius 'cénseo:
Eámus; duc nos sódes'. imus, uénimus,
Vidémus. uirgo púlchra, et quo magis díceres,
Nil áderat adiuménti ad pulchritúdinem:
Capíllus passus, núdus pes, ipsa hórrida,
Lacrumaé, uestitus túrpis; ut, ni uís boni
In ípsa inesset fórma, haec formam exstínguerent.
Ille, qui íllam amabat fídicinam, tantúm modo
'Satis' ínquit 'scitast'; nóster uero.. *DA*. Iám scio:
Amáre coepit. *GE*. Scín quam? quo euadát uide.

---

99. miseritumst, "I pitied her."

101. commorat = *commouerat*. **ibi,** "thereupon."

102. uoltisne = *uultisne*.—**uisere**: an example of the infinitive of purpose sometimes found in Terence after verbs of motion.

103. sodes = *si audes*, "please." cf. *sis* (59). In *sodes* we see the survival of the original force of *audeo, to desire;* cf. *auidus*.—**imus, uēnimus, uidemus**: the asyndetic style is adopted to express the rapidity of their actions.

104. quo . . . diceres, "more reason for one's saying so," second singular indefinite.

106. passus, "disheveled," from *pando*.

107. uis boni, "a great deal that was good," lit., "a power of good."

108. forma . . . formam, a play upon two meanings of the word, "form . . . beauty."

109. ille, Phaedria. Scan *ill(e) qu(i) illam*. See Introduction xii.—**tantum modo,** "only."

110. scita, "pretty."—**vero,** "but."

111. scin = *scisne*.—**quo euadat,** "how (the affair) turns out."

Postrídie ad anum récta pergit; óbsecrat
Vt síbi eius faciat cópiam. illa enim sé negat
Neque eum aéquom ait facere: íllam ciuem esse Ātticam,
Bonám bonis prognátam: si uxorém uelit,
Lege íd licere fácere; sin alitér, negat.
Nostér quid ageret néscire: et illam dúcere
Cupiébat et metuébat absentém patrem.
DA. Non, sí redisset, eí pater ueniám daret?
GE. Ille índotatam uírginem atque ignóbilem
Daret ílli? numquam fáceret. *DA*. Quid fit dénique?
GE. Quid fíat? est parasítus quidam Phórmio,
Homó confidens: qui íllum di omnes pérduint!
DA. Quid is fécit? *GE*. Hoc consílium quod dicám dedit:
'Lex ést ut orbae, quí sint genere próxumi,
Eis núbant, et illos dúcere eadem haec léx iubet.
Ego té cognatum dícam et tibi scribám dicam;
Patérnum amicum me ádsimulabo uírginis;

---

112. rectā, sc. *uiā.*

113. ut . . . copiam, "that she (sc. *anus*) give him a chance to meet her." Scan *ĕius.*—**illa enim,** "(but) she indeed," *enim* being, as it usually is in Terence, a corroborative particle.—**negat se,** "refuses."

114. ciuem, feminine.

115. uxorem, "as his wife."

117. nescire, historical infinitive.—**ducere:** cf. 39 *duxisse uxorem.*

121. daret echoes *daret* of 119.

123. confidens, "bold."—**qui,** an old ablative used as an adverb, frequent in introducing imprecations. Cf. *utinam* in wishes.—**perduint,** old form of present subjunctive.

125. orbae, "orphans."

126. *nubere* is used of women marrying, as *ducere* of men.

127. tibi scribam dĭcam, "I'll bring an action against you." Note *dĭca, -ae,* f., "a lawsuit," "an action."

Ad iúdices ueniémus; qui fuerít pater,
Quae máter, qui cognáta tibi sit, ómnia haec
Confíngam, quod erit míhi bonum atque cómmodum.
Quom tu hórum nil refélles, uincam scílicet.
Pater áderit; mihi parátae lites: quíd mea?
Illá quidem nostra erít'. *DA*. Iocularem audáciam!
GE. Persuásumst homini: fáctumst; uentumst; uíncimur;
Duxít. *DA*. Quid narras? *GE*. Hóc quod audis. *DA*. Ó Geta,
Quid té futurumst? *GE*. Néscio hercle; unum hóc scio:
Quod fórs feret, ferémus aequo animó. *DA*. Placet.
Em istúc uirist offícium. *GE*. In me omnis spés mihist.
DA. Laudo. *GE*. Ád precatorem ádeam credo, quí mihi
Sic óret: 'nunc amítte quaeso hunc; céterum
Posthác si quicquam, níl precor'. tantúm modo
Non áddit: 'ubi ego hinc ábiero, uel occídito'.
DA. Quid paédagogus ílle, qui citharístriam?

---

129. qui, "who."

130. qui, "how."

131. quod, "so far as."

133. quid meā, sc. *rē fert.*

136. quid narras, "you don't say so!" a frequent expression in colloquial Latin.

137. quid te futurumst, "what will be (done) with you?" A similar use of *fieri* with the ablative occurs.

138. placet, "I like that."

140. precatorem, "intercessor," one who would plead with his master in his behalf.—**adeam,** "I will go," volitive subjunctive.

142. si quicquam, sc. *admiserit.*—**tantum modo non,** "all but."

143. uel intensifies.—Scan, **uel ŏccídito,** Iambic Law. See Introduction xii.

144. paedagogus, "attendant," a humorous appellation of Phaedria on account of his

Quid reí gerit? *GE.* Sic, ténuiter. *DA.* Non múltum habet
Quod dét fortasse? *GE.* Ímmo nil nisi spém meram.
DA. Pater éius rediit án non? *GE.* Non dum. *DA.* Quíd? senem
Quoad éxpectatis uóstrum? *GE.* Non certúm scio,
Sed epístulam ab eo adlátam esse audiuí modo
Et ad pórtitores ésse delatam: hánc petam.
DA. Num quíd, Geta, aliud mé uis? *GE.* Vt bene sít tibi. (*Exit Davus. Geta calls to a slave within.*)
Puer, heús. nemon hoc pródit? (*Enter a slave. Geta gives him the bag.*) cape, da hoc Dórcio.

---

devotion to the little harpist. Properly speaking, the *paedagogus* was the slave whose duty it was to attend a child to and from school.—**qui citharistriam,** sc. *sectabatur.*

145. quid rei gerit, "how is he getting along?"—**sic, tenuiter,** "so so, poorly."

146. fortasse? immo: hiatus. See Introduction xiii.—**immo,** corrective as usual; it introduces the substitution of *nil,* etc., for the *non multum* suggested in 145. Translate, "say rather."

147. pater, Chremes.

147. senem uostrum, Demipho.

148. quoad expectatis, "when do you expect?"—**certum,** "for a certainty."

150. portitores, "customhouse officials."

151. num . . . uis, "nothing else you want of me, is there?"—a common formula of farewell.—**me,** accusative.—**ut,** etc., sc. *uolo*—a polite substitute for a negative reply.

152. puer, heus: he calls out to some slave within the house.—**Dorcio:** Dorcium, one of the female slaves of Demipho's household.

ACT II

Scene 1

Antipho and Phaedria discuss their respective situations, each deploring his own and envying the other's lot.

[*Enter Antipho and Phaedria from Chremes' house.*]

ANTIPHO PHAEDRIA

AN. Ádeon rem redísse, ut qui mi cónsultum optumé uelit esse,
Phaédria, patrem ut éxtimescam, ubi ín mentem eius aduénti ueniat!
Quód ni fuissem incógitans, ita éxpectarem, ut pár fuit.
PH. Quid istúc est? *AN.* Rogitas? quí tam audacis fácinoris mihi cónsciu's?
Quód utinam ne Phórmioni id suádere in mentem íncidisset
Neú me cupidum eo ínpulisset, quód mihi principiúmst mali!

---

153. adeon rem redisse, "(to think that) the matter has come to this," accusative with infinitive in an exclamation. The use of the particle *-ne* in such cases is not infrequent.—**qui . . . esse,** "who would be most interested in my welfare."

154. ut, a mere repetition of the preceding *ut*.—**aduenti**= *aduentūs* of classical period.

156. istuc: the final syllable of this word, whether it is a pronoun (as here) or an adverb, is long, *c* representing *cc*.— **consciu's** = *conscius es*.

157. quod, "but."

Nón potitus éssem: fuisset tum íllos mi aegre aliquód dies,
At nón cottidiána cura haec ángeret animum, *PH*. Aúdio.
AN. Dum expécto quam mox uéniat qui adimat hánc mihi consuetúdinem.
PH. Aliís quia defit quód amant aegrest; tíbi quia superést dolet:
Amóre abundas, Ántipho.
Nam túa quidem hercle cérto uita haec éxpetenda optándaque est.
Ita mé di bene ament, út mihi liceat tám diu quod amó frui,
Iam dépecisci mórte cupio: tú conicito cétera,
Quid ego éx hac inopiá nunc capiam, et quíd tu ex istac cópia;
Vt ne áddam quod sine súmptu ingenuam, líberalem náctus es,
Quod habés, ita ut uoluísti, uxorem síne mala famá palam:
Beátus, ni unum désit, animus quí modeste istaéc ferat.

---

159. non potitus essem, "I should not have won her."—**aliquod**=*aliquot*.

160. audio: Phaedria shows impatience.

161. consuetudinem, "union" i. e., with Phanium.

162. aliis: he is thinking of his own case.

165. ita me di bene ament, cupio, "so may the gods help me, I desire."—**ut,** "provided that," depending upon the following sentence.

166. depecisci morte, "barter my life."

167. istac, form with demonstrative particle *-ce,* instead of *istā*. Cf. **istaec** (170)= *ista*.

168. ut ne=*ne*.—**liberalem,** "cultured."

Quod sí tibi res sit cum eó lenone quó mihist, tum séntias.
Ita plérique ingenió sumus omnes: nóstri nosmet paénitet.
AN. At tú mihi contra núnc uidere fórtunatus, Phaédria,
Quoi de íntegro est potéstas etiam cónsulendi, quíd uelis:
Retinére amorem an míttere; ego in eum íncidi infelíx locum,
Vt néque mihi eius sit ámittendi néc retinendi cópia.
Sed quíd hoc est? uideon égo Getam curréntem huc adueníre?
Is est ípsus. ei, timeó miser, quam hic míhi nunc nuntiét rem.

SCENE 2

Geta comes in great excitement with the news that Antipho's father, Demipho, has returned to Athens: he himself has just seen him at the harbor. Geta and Phaedria try to induce Antipho to face the old man, but Antipho's courage is not equal to the interview. He runs away at his father's approach, and the other two are left behind to bear the brunt of Demipho's wrath.

[*Enter Geta running*, L.]

GETA ANTIPHO PHAEDRIA

GE. (*to himself, not seeing Antipho and Phaedria*) Núllus es, Getá, nisi iam aliquod tíbi consilium célere reperis:
Íta nunc inparátum subito tánta te inpendént mala;

---

174. quoi=*cui*.—**de integro,** "anew."

176. copia, "opportunity."

179. nullus es, "it's all over with you." He is talking to himself.

Quae néque uti deuitém scio neque quó modo me inde éxtraham;
Nam nón potest celári nostra díutius iam audácia.
AN. (*to Phaedria*) Quid íllic commotús uenit?
GE. Tum témporis mihi púnctum ad hanc rem est: érus adest. *AN.* (*to Phaedria*) Quid illúc malist?
GE. Quód quom audierit, quód eius remedium ínueniam iracúndiae?
Loquárne? incendam; táceam? instigem; púrgem me? laterém lauem.
Heú me miserum! quóm mihi paueo, tum Ántipho me excrúciat animi:
Eíus me miseret, eí nunc timeo, is núnc me retinet; nam ábsque eo esset,
Récte ego mihi uidíssem et senis essem últus iracúndiam:
Áliquid conuasássem atque hinc me cónicerem protinam ín pedes.
AN. (*to Phaedria*) Quam nam híc fugam aut furtúm parat?
GE. Sed ubi Ántiphonem réperiam? aut qua quaérere insistám uia?

---

181. inde extraham, "I can extricate myself from them."

183. illic=*ille*, Geta.

184. erus, Demipho.

186. laterem lauem, "I should be washing a brick." To attempt to wash the color out of a brick was proverbial for useless labor.

187. quom . . . tum, "on the one hand . . . on the other."—**animi,** locative, "in mind."

188. absque eo esset, "were it not for him."

189. mihi uidissem, "I should have looked out for myself."

190. aliquid conuasassem, "I'd have packed up something."

192. quaerere insistam, "set about finding (him)."

PH. (*to Antipho*) Te nóminat. *AN.* (*to Phaedria*) Nescío quod magnum hoc núntio expectó malum. *PH.* Ah.
[Sanun es?] *GE.* Domum íre pergam; ibi plúrimumst. *PH.* Reuocémus hominem. *AN.* (*to Geta*) Sta ílico. *GE.* (*without looking back*) Hem,
Satís pro imperio, quísquis es. *AN.* Geta. *GE.* (*looking back*) Ípsest quem uolui óbuiam.
AN. Cédo, quid portas, óbsecro? atque id, sí potes, uerbo éxpedi.
GE. Fáciam. *AN.* Eloquere. *GE.* Módo apud portum.. *AN.* Meúmne? *GE.* Intellexti. *AN.* Óccidi. *PH.* Hem.
AN. Quíd agam? *PH.* (*to Geta*) Quid aïs? *GE.* Huíus patrem uidísse me et patruóm tuom.
AN. Nám quod ego huic nunc súbito exitio rémedium inueniám miser?
(*Apostrophizing Phanium*) Quód si eo meae fortúnae redeunt, Phánium, abs te ut dístrahar,
Núllast mihi uita éxpetenda. *GE.* Ergo ístaec quom ita sint, Ántipho,
Tánto magis te aduígilare aequomst: fórtis fortuna ádiuuat.

---

194. sanun=*sanusne.* — **plurimum,** "generally."

195. pro imperio, "imperiously."—**uolui obuiam:** cf. *obuiam conabar* (52).

196. cĕdŏ, this old imperative, "bring hither," "show," here means "tell."—**uerbo,** "in a word." He could not wait for a long explanation.

201. eo . . . ut, "to this . . . that."—**Phanium,** Antipho's wife.

AN. Nón sum apud me. *GE.* Atqui ópus est nunc quom máxume ut sis, Ántipho;
Nám si senserít te timidum páter esse, arbitrábitur
Cómmeruisse cúlpam. *PH*. Hoc uerumst. *AN*. Nón possum inmutárier.
GE. Quíd faceres, si aliúd quid grauius tíbi nunc faciundúm foret?
AN. Quom hóc non possum, illúd minus possem. *GE.* Hoc níhil est, Phaedria: ílicet.
Quíd hic conterimus óperam frustra? quín abeo? *PH*. Et quidem ego? (*They turn to leave the stage*) *AN*. Óbsecro,
Quíd si adsimulo? (*assuming a bold expression*) Sátinest? *GE*. (*without looking at him*) Garris. *AN*. Vóltum contemplámini: em,
Sátine sic est? *GE*. (*looking at him*) Nón. *AN*. Quid si sic? *GE*. Própemodum. *AN*. Quid síc? *GE*. Sat est:

---

204. apud me, "myself." —**nunc quom maxume,** "now especially." Cf. *tum quom maxume*, "then especially."

206. inmutarier = *inmutari* reflexive, "change my nature."

207. The imperfect is used because the supposition is contrary to fact.—**grauius,** "more disagreeable."

208. quom, "since." Note the use of the indicative with causal *quom* in Terence.

208. possem, for tense, cf. *faceres* (207)—**ilicet** = *ire licet*, "let us go," lit., "one may go." The expression was originally used in dismissing an assembly.

209. quin=*qui*+*ne*, "why not?"

210. satinest=*satisne est.* Masks were not worn by actors in Terence's time. — **em,** "there!"

Ém, istuc serua; et uérbum uerbo, pár pari ut respóndeas,
Né te iratus suís saeuidicis díctis protelét. *AN.* Scio.
GE. Ví coactum te ésse inuitum. *PH.* Lége, iudició. *GE.* Tenes?
(*Sees Demipho in the distance*) Séd quis hic est senéx, quem uideo in última platea? ípsus est.
AN. Non póssum adesse. (*Turns to go*) *GE.* Ah, quíd agis? quo abis, Ántipho?
Mane, ínquam. *AN.* Egomet me nóui et peccatúm meum:
Vobís commendo Phánium et uitám meam. (*Hurries away*)—
PH. Geta, quíd nunc fiet? *GE.* Tú iam litis aúdies;
Ego pléctar pendens, nísi quid me fefélerit.
Sed quód modo hic nos Ántiphonem mónuimus,
Id nósmet ipsos fácere oportet, Phaédria.
PH. Aufér mi '*oportet*': quín tu quid faciam ímpera.

---

212. respondeas, volitive subjunctive, giving a command. The use of *ut* in such cases is purely formal, having come in as the opposite of *ne*.

213. saeuidicis, "furious." —**protelet,** "rout." This word is found only here.

214. Supply some verb of saying.—**tenes,** "understand?"

215. in ultima platea, "at the end of the street."—**ipsus** =**ipse,** Demipho.

217. egomet, the particle *-met* adds emphasis.

219. To make the contrast sharper, **tu** and **ego** are placed first in their respective sentences.—**litis,** "accusations."

223. quin impera, "command." *quin* (see note on 209) was first used with indicatives in questions. These negative questions were practically positive commands, and so *quin* came to be used with imperatives.

GE. Meminístin, olim ut fúerit uostra orátio,
In re íncipiunda, ad défendendam nóxiam,
Iustam íllam causam, fácilem, uincibilem, óptumam?
PH. Memini. *GE*. Ém, nunc ipsast ópus ea aut, si quíd potest,
Melióre et callidióre. *PH*. Fiet sédulo.
GE. Nunc príor adito tu, égo in insidiis híc ero
Subcénturiatus, sí quid deficiás. *PH*. Age. (*Both withdraw to back of stage.*)

Scene 3

Demipho has heard of Antipho's marriage, and expresses his indignation in excited soliloquy. When Phaedria, coming forward, defends Antipho on the ground that he has been trapped into the marriage, the old man scoffs at his plea as that of an accomplice. Then Geta comes to Phaedria's support, but meets with little success. Demipho vows that he will not let Antipho live with his wife a single day, and demands an interview with Phormio.

[*Enter Demipho*, L.]

DEMIPHO PHAEDRIA GETA

DE. (*to himself, not seeing Phaedria and Geta*) Ítane tandem uxórem duxit Ántipho iniussú meo?

---

224. ut, "of what character," lit. "how."

225. ad defendendam noxiam, "for saving us from blame," more literally, "for warding off blame."

226. facilem, "easily proved"—**uincibilem,** "sure to win."

227. ipsā, i. e., *oratio* (224).——**quid,** "at all."

228. fiet sedulo, "I'll do my best."

229. in insidiis, "in ambuscade."

230. subcenturiatus, "as a reserve." Geta is using military metaphors.

231. ita tandem, "so then."—*tandem* is not infrequently used in indignant questions.

Néc meum imperium—ac mítto imperium—nón simultatém meam
Reueréri saltem! nón pudere! o fácinus audax, ó Geta
Monitór! *GE*. (*aside*) Vix tandem! *DE*. Quíd mihi dicent aút quam causam réperient?
Demíror. *GE*. (*aside*) Atqui réperiam: aliud cúra. *DE*. An hoc dicét mihi:
'Inuítus feci; léx coëgit'? aúdio, fateór. *GE*. (*aside*) Places.
DE. Verúm scientem, tácitum causam trádere aduorsáriis,
Etiámne id lex coëgit? *PH*. (*to Geta*) Illud dúrum. *GE*. (*to Phaedria*) Ego expediám: sine.
DE. Incértumst quid agam, quía praeter spem atque íncredibile hoc mi óbtigit:
Ita sum ínritatus, ánimum ut nequeam ad cógitandum instítuere.
Quam ob rem ómnis, quom secúndae res sunt máxume, tum máxume

---

232. mitto, "pass over."

233. reuereri, pudere infinitives used in exclamation.

234. uix tandem "(he has come to me) at last!" Geta expresses his surprise that Demipho had not assailed him at the very beginning. *Tandem* points to the fact that Geta's name had been mentioned only after Antipho's; *uix* implies that it had been almost passed over.

235. aliud cura, "don't trouble about that," lit., "care for something else;"—**an** here introduces a simple question.

237. verum scientem, tacitum, "but wittingly, without a word."

238. illud durum (est).—**sine,** "leave it to me."

239. praeter spem, "unexpectedly."

240. animum instituere, "apply my mind."

241. Construe, **omnis oportet.**

Meditári secum opórtet, quo pacto áduorsam aerumnám ferant,
Perícla, damna, exsília: peregre rédiens semper cógitet
Aut fíli peccatum aút uxoris mórtem aut morbum fíliae;
Commúnia esse haec, fíeri posse, ut né quid animo sít nouom;
Quidquíd praeter spem euéniat, omne id députare esse ín lucro.
GE. O Phaédria, incredíbile[st] quantum erum ánte eo sapiéntia.
Meditáta mihi sunt ómnia mea incómmoda, erus si rédierit:
Moléndumst in pistríno, uapulándum, habendae cómpedes,
Opus rúri faciundum: hórum nil quicquam áccidet animó nouom.
Quidquíd praeter spem euéniet, omne id députabo esse ín lucro.
Séd quid cessas hóminem adire et blánde in principio ádloqui? (*Phaedria comes forward*).
DE. Phaédriam mei frátris uideo fílium mi ire óbuiam.

---

243. peregre rediens, "returning from abroad."

245. communia esse haec depends upon *cogitet* (243).—**ut ne**=*ne*.

246. deputare depends upon *oportet*.

247. quantum ante eo, "how far I surpass."

248. incommoda, "troubles."

250. ruri: slaves always dreaded to be sent to country estates, where the work was heavier and the treatment harsher.—**nil quicquam,** "not any."

251. He mockingly repeats the substance of Demipho's words (246).

PH. Mi pátrue, salue. *DE.* Sálue; sed ubist Ántipho?
PH. Saluóm uenire . . *DE.* Crédo; hoc respondé mihi.
PH. Valet, híc est; sed satin ómnia ex senténtia?
DE. Vellém quidem. *PH.* Quid istúc est? *DE* Rogitas, Phaédria?
Bonás me absente hic cónfecistis núptias.
PH. Eho, an íd suscenses núnc illi? *GE.* (*aside*) Artificém probum!
DE. Egon ílli non suscénseam? ipsum géstio
Dari mi ín conspectum, núnc sua culpa út sciat
Leném patrem illum fáctum me esse acérrumum.
PH. Atquí nil fecit, pátrue, quod suscénseas.
DE. Ecce aútem similia ómnia! omnes cóngruont:
Vnúm quom noris, ómnis noris. *PH.* Haúd itast.
DE. Hic in nóxiast, ille ád dicendam caúsam adest;
Quom illést, hic praestost: trádunt operas mútuas.

---

255. saluom uenire, sc. *te gaudeo:* Demipho cuts his nephew's greeting short.

256. hic, "here." — **ex sententia,** "to your liking."

257. uellem quidem, practically an optative subjunctive.

258. bonas, ironical.

259. id suscenses . . . illi, "are you angry at him for that?" cf. *quod suscenseas* (263).

260. egon . . . suscenseam, "shouldn't I be angry at him?" —subjunctive of obligation or propriety.

260. suā culpā.

262. lenem patrem illum, in apposition to *me.*

265. quom . . . noris, "when you know one, you know all." In both cases *noris* is subjunctive, which, in the second singular indefinite, is regularly used not only in generalizing clauses, but also in independent general statements of facts.

266. hĭc: see Introduction xiii—**in noxia,** "in fault."

GE. (*aside*) Probe hórum facta inprúdens depinxít senex.
DE. Nam ni haéc ita essent, cum íllo haud stares, Phaédria.
PH. Si est, pátrue, culpam ut Ántipho in se admíserit,
Ex quá re minus rei fóret aut famae témperans,
Non caúsam dico quín quod meritus sít ferat.
Sed sí quis forte málitia fretús sua
Insídias nostrae fécit adulescéntiae
Ac uícit, nostran cúlpa east an iúdicum,
Qui saépe propter ínuidiam adimunt díuiti
Aut própter misericórdiam addunt paúperi?
GE. (*aside*) Ni nóssem causam, créderem uera húnc loqui.
DE. An quísquam iudex ést, qui possit nóscere
Tua iústa, ubi tute uérbum non respóndeas,
Ita ut ílle fecit? *PH.* Fúnctus adulescéntulist
Offícium liberális: postquam ad iúdices
Ventúmst, non potuit cógitata próloqui;
Ita eúm tum timidum ibi óbstupefecít pudor.

---

268. inprudens, "without knowing it."

270. culpam in se admiserit, "has committed a fault." In *admittere in se* as opposed to *committere* the emphasis is on the moral aspect of the deed.

271. ex . . . temperans, "which would result in his being careless of his fortune or good name."

273. malitia, "sharp practice."

275. iudicum: the genitive is frequently used in co-ordination with a possessive pronoun.

280. tua iusta, "the justice of your claims." —**tute**: the particle *-te* adds emphasis to the pronoun.

282. officium: *fungi* always takes the accusative in Terence.

283. cogitata, "what he had thought out."

284. ibi, i. e., in court.—**obstupefecit:** the antepenult is long.

GE. (*aside*) Laudo húnc. sed cesso adíre quam primúm senem?
(*going up to him*) Ere, sálue; saluom te áduenisse gaúdeo. *DE*. Oh,
Bone cústos, salue, cólumen uero fámiliae,
Quoi cómmendaui fílium hinc abiéns meum!
GE. Iam dúdum te omnis nós accusare aúdio
Inmérito, et me horunc ómnium inmeritíssumo.
Nam quíd me in hac re fácere uoluistí tibi?
Seruom hóminem causam oráre leges nón sinunt,
Neque téstimoni díctiost. *DE*. Mitto ómnia:
Do istúc 'inprudens tímuit adulescéns'; sino
'Tu séruo's'; uerum sí cognatast máxume,
Non fuít necesse habére; sed id quod léx iubet,
Dotém daretis, quaéreret aliúm uirum.
Qua rátione inopem pótius ducebát domum?
GE. Non rátio, uerum argéntum deerat. *DE*. Súmeret

---

285. quam primum, "as soon as possible."

287. uero, ironical.

290. horunc = *horum*. See note on 167.

292. seruom hominem, "a slave," *seruom* being used as an adjective. For the form in *-om* see note on 14. By the laws of Athens slaves could not be summoned into court to assist any of the parties in an action, nor were they admitted as witnesses except in murder trials.

293. mitto, "pass over."

294. do, "grant."

295. seruo's = *seruos es*.—**maxime,** "closely."

297. daretis, quaereret, subjunctive of obligation or propriety in past time.—**uirum,** "husband."

298. qua ratione, "on what account."

299. ratio: Geta ventures on a mild pun in using the same word as Demipho with a different meaning. Translate, "it wasn't on account—it was cash down that was wanted." (Morgan.)

Alicúnde. *GE.* Alicunde? níhil est dictu fácilius.
DE. Postrémo si nullo álio pacto, faénore. *GE.* Hui,
Dixísti pulchre! síquidem quisquam créderet
Te uíuo. *DE.* Non, non síc futurumst; nón potest.
Egon íllam cum illo ut pátiar nuptam unúm diem?
Nil suáue meritumst. hóminem conmonstrárier
Mihi istúm uolo aut ubi hábitet demonstrárier.
GE. Nempe Phórmionem? *DE.* Istúm patronum múlieris.
GE. Iam fáxo hic aderit. *DE.* Ántipho ubi nunc ést? *GE.* Foris.
DE. Abi, Phaédria, eum requíre atque húc adduce. *PH.* Eo:
Rectá uia quidem ílluc. (*Exit into Dorio's house*) *GE.* (*aside*) Nempe ad Pámphilam. (*Exit R*)
DE. Ego deós penatis hínc salutatúm domum

---

300. alicunde, "from some other source."

301. faenore, "(he should have borrowed it) on interest."—**hui,** monosyllabic.

302. pulchre, ironical.

303. te uiuo: a loan to a minor, whose father was alive, could not legally be recovered.—**non futurumst,** "it is not to be," i. e., he will never consent to Antipho's keeping Phanium as his wife.

304. egon . . . ut patiar, "what! I let!" *ut,* with or without interrogative *-ne,* is used with questions or exclamations of indignation. The subjunctive is volitive in origin.

305. nil suaue meritumst, "harsh treatment is what they deserve." **meritum** is a substantive. Sc. *eorum.*—**conmonstrarier** = *commonstrari.*

307. nempe Phormionem, "you mean Phormio." Scan, *nĕmp(e) Phŏrmionem.* See Introduction xii.

308. faxo, an old future form, here used parenthetically. Translate "I'll see to it."—**foris,** "out."

Deuórtar; inde ibo ád forum atque aliquód mihi
Amícos aduocábo, ad hanc rem qui ádsient,
Vt ne ínparatus sím, si ueniat Phórmio. (*Exit into his house*).

ACT III

Scene 1

Geta has seen Phormio. They have been discussing the latest developments in Antipho's affairs, and Phormio questions the slave about Demipho's bearing. He deliberates as to the best method of dealing with the old man, and decides upon a plan. He reveals some of his experiences as a parasite.

[*Enter Phormio and Geta*, R.]

PHORMIO GETA

PH Ítane patris aïs aduentum uéritum hinc abiisse? *GE*. Ádmodum.
PH. Phánium relíctam solam? *GE*. Síc. *PH*. Et iratúm senem?
GE Óppido. *PH*. (*to himself*) Ad te súmma solum, Phórmio, rerúm redit.
Túte hoc intristí; tibi omnest éxedendum: accíngere.

311. salutatum, supine, "to reverence," the custom on returning home from a journey.

312. aliquod = *aliquot*.

314. ut ne: cf. 245.

315. itane ais, "so you say." —Scan, *aīs*.—**admodum,** 'very'.

316. sic, "yes."

317. oppido, "exceedingly." —**summa rerum,** "the main issue."—**redit,** "devolves."

318. tute: see note on 280.—**hoc intristi,** etc., a culinary metaphor, "you have made this (dish)." *interere* literally means "to rub or grate into." —**accingere,** "get ready."

GE. Óbsecro te. *PH*. (*to himself, paying no attention to Geta*) Sí rogabit . . *GE*. Ín te spes est. *PH*. (*to himself*) Éccere,
Quíd si reddet? *GE*. Tu ínpulisti. *PH*. (*to himself*) Síc, opinor. *GE*. Súbueni.
PH. (*to Geta*) Cédo senem: iam instrúcta sunt mi in córde consilia ómnia.
GE. Quíd ages? *PH*. Quid uis, nísi uti maneat Phánium atque ex crímine hoc
Ántiphonem erípiam atque in me omnem íram deriuém senis?
GE. Ó, uir fortis átque amicu's. uérum hoc saepe, Phórmio,
Véreor, ne istaec fórtitudo in néruom erumpat dénique. *PH*. Ah,
Nón itast: factúmst periclum, iám pedum uisást uia.
Quód me censes hómines iam deuérberasse usque ád necem,
Hóspites, tum cíuis? quo magis nóui, tanto saépius.

---

319. si rogabit: Phormio continues to talk to himself without paying any attention to Geta's interruptions.

320. reddet, "retort."—**sic**: Phormio after considering the different aspects of the question has decided upon a course of action.

321. cedo, "produce." See note cn 196.—**corde,** "mind."

322. uti=*ut*.

323. deriuem, "turn aside."

325. erumpat, "may end in," lit., "break out into."

326. periclum = *periculum*, "test," the first meaning of the word.—**uia pedum,** "my course."

327. quod = *quot*.—**iam,** "up to this time."—**deuerberasse usque ad necem;** Phormio is probably exaggerating.

328. quo = *quanto*.

Cédo dum, enumquam iniúriarum audísti mihi scriptám dicam?
GE. Quí istuc? *PH.* Quia non réte accipitri ténnitur neque míluo,
Quí male faciunt nóbis; illis quí nil faciunt ténnitur,
Quía enim in illis frúctus est, in íllis opera lúditur.
Áliis aliunde ést periclum, unde áliquid abradí potest:
Míhi sciunt nihil ésse. dices 'dúcent damnatúm domum'.
Álere nolunt hóminem edacem, et sápiunt mea senténtia,
Pró maleficio sí beneficium súmmum nolunt réddere.
GE. Nón potest satis pro mérito ab illo tíbi referri grátia.
PH. Ímmo enim nemo sátis pro merito grátiam regí refert.
Téne asymbolúm uenire unctum átque lautum e bálineis,

---

329. cedo dum, "come, tell me." This enclitic *dum* is frequently used with imperatives — **enumquam** (*en* + *umquam*): **en** adds intensity to the question.—**iniuriarum dĭcam,** "an action for damages." —**scriptam**: see note on 127.

330. qui, "why?"—**tennitur** = *tenditur*.

332. enim is frequently used with *quia*. Translate "indeed" —**fructus,** "profit."

333. aliunde, "from different sources."—The clause introduced by **unde** qualifies *aliis*. —**abradi,** "be exacted," lit., "scraped off."

337. potĕst.—*referre gratiam* means "to show one's gratitude."

338. immo is used here to introduce a more sweeping statement than that contained in the previous line. Translate, "say rather."—**regi**: a patron is sometimes called *rex*.

339. For **-ne** see note on 153. —**asymbolum:** ἀσύμβολος is properly used of one *who does not contribute anything* to a feast. Translate, "scot-free."

Ótiosum ab ánimo, quom ille et cúra et sumptu absúmitur!
Dúm tibi fit quod pláceat, illeríngitur: tu rídeas,
Príor bibas, priór decumbas; céna dubia adpónitur.
GE. Quíd istuc uerbi est? *PH.* Vbi tu dubites quíd sumas potíssumum.
Haéc quom rationem íneas quam sint suáuia et quam cára sint,
Éa qui praebet, nón tu hunc habeas pláne praesentém deum?
GE. (*seeing Demipho approaching*) Sénex adest: uide quíd agas; prima cóitiost acérruma.
Si eám sustinuerís, postilla iam, út lubet, ludás licet.
(*They retire to back of stage*)

---

340. ab animo, "in mind."—**ille,** the patron who gives the dinner.

341. ringitur, "chafes." The word was originally used of a dog snarling and showing his teeth.—**rideas,** etc., subjunctive of second singular indefinite in a generalizing statement of fact. See note on 265.

342. decumbas, "you recline," i.e., on the dining-couch.—**dubia,** "doubtful," explained by **ubi tu dubites,** "at which you are in doubt." That the adjective needed explanation is shown by Geta's question, *quid*, etc.—**potissimum,** "in preference to everything else."

344. rationem ineas, "you reckon up," subjunctive of second person singular indefinite in a generalizing clause.

345. non tu habeas, "do you not consider." For mood, see note on *rideas* (341).—**plane,** with *habeas*. — **praesentem,** "powerful."

346. coitio, "clash."

347. postilla (*post* + ablative *illā*; cf. *posteā*), "afterwards."

Scene 2

Demipho and three friends, whom he has asked to help him with their advice, enter from the Forum. To attract their attention Phormio begins a loud discussion of the case with Geta. He says that Demipho had treated his poor relative with neglect and contempt during his life-time, and now was showing the same heartlessness in denying the claims of his daughter. Demipho turns to him and demands an explanation. They exchange angry words and threats.

[*Enter Demipho and his three advisers*, R.]

DEMIPHO HEGIO CRATINVS CRITO PHORMIO GETA

DE. (*to his friends*) Enúmquam quoiquam cóntumeliósius
Audístis factam iniúriam quam haec ést mihi?
Adéste quaeso. *GE*. (*aside to Phormio*) Irátus est.
PH. (*aside to Geta*) Quin tu hóc age:
Iam ego húnc agitabo.—(*in a loud voice*) Pró deum inmortálium,
Negat Phánium esse hanc síbi cognatam Démipho?
Hanc Démipho negat ésse cognatám? *GE*. Negat.
PH. Neque eíus patrem se scíre qui fuerít? *GE*. Negat.
DE. (*to his friends*) Ipsum ésse opinor dé quo agebam: séquimini.

---

348. quoiquam = *cuiquam*.

350. quin: for its use with imperative, see note on 223.—**hoc age,** "look you," an expression frequently used to attract some one's attention.

351. agitabo, "I'll stir him up."

354. neque, etc.: note the order: what in English would be the subject of the dependent clause is in Latin the object of the preceding infinitive.

355. de quo agebam, "whom I was discussing."

[*PH*. Nec Stílphonem ipsum scíre qui fueŕit? *GE*. Negat.]
PH. Quia egéns relictast mísera, ignoratúr parens,
Neclégitur ipsa. uíde auaritia quíd facit.
GE. Si erum ínsimulabis málitiae, male aúdies.
DE. O audáciam! etiam me últro accusatum áduenit.
PH. Nam iam ádulescenti níhil est quod suscénseam,
Si illúm minus norat: quíppe homo iam grándior,
Paupér, quoi in opere uíta erat, ruŕi fere
Se cóntinebat; íbi agrum de nostró patre
Coléndum habebat. saépe interea míhi senex
Narrábat se hunc neclégere cognatúm suom;
At quém uirum! quem ego uíderim in uita óptumum.
GE. Videás te, atque illum nárras! *PH*. I in malám crucem!
Nam ni éum esse existumássem, numquam tám grauis
Ob hanc ínimicitias cáperem in uostram fámiliam,
Quam is áspernatur núnc tam inliberáliter.

---

358. facit: the indicative is frequently used in indirect questions in early Latin.

359. male audies: see note on 20.

360. ultro indicates something *beyond* what would be expected. Translate, "actually."

361. quod suscenseam: cf. 259 and 263.

362. illum, Phanium's father. —**grandior,** "advanced in years."

367. uiderim, subjunctive in restrictive relative clause.

368. uideas te atque illum narras, "look at yourself as you describe him," i. e., contrast your own rascally character with the fine qualities you have described; **atque** = *ut*, "as."—**I in malam crucem:** for serious offences slaves were crucified, hence this form of imprecation.

370. ob hanc, i. e., Phanium. —**numquam caperem,** "I should never have incurred."

GE. Pergín ero absenti mále loqui, inpuríssume?
PH. Dignum aútem hoc illost. *GE.* Aín tamen, carcér? *DE.* Geta!
GE. (*to Phormio, pretending not to hear Demipho*) Bonórum extortor, légum contortór. *DE.* Geta!
PH. (*aside to Geta*) Respónde. *GE.* (*turning around*) Quis homost? éhem. *DE.* (*to Geta*) Tace. *GE.* (*to Demipho*) Absentí tibi
Te indígnas seque dígnas contumélias
Numquám cessauit dícere hodie. *DE.* (*to Geta*) Désine.
(*to Phormio*) Aduléscens, primum abs te hóc bona ueniá peto,
Si tíbi placere pótis est, mi ut respóndeas:
Quem amícum tuom aïs fuísse istum, explaná mihi,
Et quí cognatum mé sibi esse díceret.
PH. Proinde éxpiscare quási non nosses. *DE.* Nóssem? *PH.* Ita.

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372. pergin = *pergisne.*

373. dignum, "deserved."—**tamen,** "still," i. e., in spite of Geta's protest.—**carcer,** "jail-bird."

377. hodie, used without temporal force, for the sake of emphasis, like our impatient "now."

378. bona uenia, "with your kind permission."

379. potis, here neuter. It is also used as masculine and feminine. The form *pote* is equally indiscriminate as regards gender. Notice, however, that *potis* is used before vowels, *pote* before consonants.—The **ut** clause depends upon *placere.*

381. qui, the old ablative, "how."

382. expiscare: in English also we speak of *fishing* for information.—**nosses:** the pluperfect is used because, according to Phormio, Demipho had known all along who Stilpo was.—**nossem,** an echo of *nosses* in both tense and mood.

DE. Ego mé nego; tu quí aïs, redige in mémoriam.
PH. Eho tú, sobrinum tuóm non noras? *DE.* Énicas.
Dic nómen. *PH.* Nomen? máxume. *DE.* Quid núnc taces?
PH. (*aside*) Perii hércle, nomen pérdidi. *DE.* Quid aís? *PH.* (*aside*) Geta,
Si méministi id quod ólim dictumst, súbice. (*to Demipho*) hem,
Non díco: quasi non nósses, temptatum áduenis.
DE. Ego aútem tempto? *GE.* (*aside*) Stílpo. *PH.* Atque adeo quíd mea?
Stilpóst. *DE.* Quem dixti? *PH.* Stílponem inquam nóueras.
DE. Neque égo illum noram néque mi cognatús fuit
Quisquam ístoc nomine. *PH.* Ítane? non te horúm pudet?
At sí talentum rém reliquissét decem,
DE. Di tíbi malefaciant! *PH.* Prímus esses mémoriter
Progéniem uostram usque áb auo atque atauo próferens.

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383. redige, "recall."

385. maxume, "certainly."

386. perdidi, "I have forgotten."

387. subice, "prompt."

388. temptatum, supine, "to sound me."

389. atque adeo, "and besides."—**quid meā;** see note on 133.

392 istoc = *isto.* — **horum,** a genitive of the persons, *in whose presence* shame is felt.

393. talentum, genitive plural.—**rem,** "estate."

394. malefaciant; the first four syllables make a proceleusmaticus.—**primus esses memoriter proferens,** "you would have been the first to cite from memory."

DE. Ita ut dícis. ego tum quom áduenissem, quí mihi
Cognáta ea esset, dícerem: itidem tú face.
Cedo qui ést cognata? *GE.* (*with pretended enthusiasm*)
Eu, nóster, recte: (*aside to Phormio*) heus tú, caue.
PH. Dilúcide expedíui quibus me opórtuit
Iudícibus; tum id si fálsum fuerat, fílius
Quor nón refellit? *DE.* Fílium narrás mihi?
Quoius dé stultitia díci ut dignumst nón potest.
PH. At tú qui sapiens és magistratús adi,
Iudícium de eadem caúsa iterum ut reddánt tibi;
Quandóquidem solus régnas et solí licet
Hic de eádem causa bís iudicium apíscier.
DE. Etsí mihi facta iniúriast, uerúm tamen
Potiús quam litis sécter aut quam te aúdiam,
Itidem út cognata sí sit, id quod léx iubet
Dotís dare, abduc hánc, minas quinque áccipe.
PH. Hahahaé, homo suauis. *DE.* Quíd est? num iniquom póstulo?
An ne hóc quidem ego adipíscar, quod ius públicumst?

396. qui, "how."

398. cedo, "tell."

399. oportuit, sc. *expedire.*

401. quor = *cur.*

405. quandŏquidem; first foot a dactyl.

406. apiscier = *apisci,* "obtain." In classical Latin the compound *adipisci* is more frequent.

407. uerum tamen, "but still."

408. litis secter, "go to law," anticipatory subjunctive.

409. itidem ut si, "just as if."

410. abduc . . . accipe: an anacoluthon. We should have expected some such form as *dabo quinque minas, si hanc abduxeris,* but in his excitement Demipho resorts to imperatives.

411. hahahae, trisyllabic.—**homo suauis,** "the pleasant fellow!" Not a vocative. Phormio is ironical.

PH. Itan tándem, quaeso, item út meretricem ubi abúsus sis,
Mercédem dare lex iúbet eï atque amíttere?
An, ut né quid turpe cíuis in se admítteret
Proptér egestatem, próxumo iussást dari,
Vt cum úno aetatem dégeret? quod tú uetas.
DE. Ita, próxumo quidem; át nos unde? aut quam ób rem? *PH*. Ohe,
'Actum' áiunt 'ne agas'. *DE*. Nón agam? immo haud désinam,
Donéc perfecero hóc. *PH*. Ineptis. *DE*. Síne modo.
PH. Postrémo tecum níl rei nobis, Démipho, est;
Tuos ést damnatus gnátus, non tu; nám tua
Praetérierat iam ad dúcendum aetas. *DE*. Ómnia haec
Illúm putato, quae égo nunc dico, dícere;
Aut quídem cum uxore hac ípsum prohibebó domo.
GE. (*aside*) Irátus est. *PH*. Tu té idem melius féceris.
DE. Itan és paratus fácere me aduorsum ómnia,
Infélix? *PH*. (*aside to Geta*) Metuit híc nos, tam etsi sédulo

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413. tandem; see note on 231.

415. ut ne=*ne*. Cf. 168 and 245 —**ciuis**, feminine. Cf. 114. — **in se admitteret**, "should be guilty of." See note on 270.

418. at nos unde, "but how (are) we (her next of kin)?"

419. actum ne agas, "don't plead a lost cause."—**aiunt**, "(as) they say," pointing to the proverbial character of the preceding statement.

420. ineptis, "you're talking nonsense."—**sine modo**, "just let me (try)."

425. cum uxore hac, "wife and all."

426. te, ablative.—**feceris**, future perfect indicative.

427. aduorsum, post-positive preposition.

428. tam etsi, "although."

Dissímulat. *GE.* (*aside to Phormio*) Bene habent tíbi
principia. *PH.* (*to Demipho*) Quín quod est
Ferúndum fers? tuis dígnum factis féceris,
Vt amíci inter nos símus. *DE.* Egon tuam éxpetam
Amícitiam? aut te uísum aut auditúm uelim?
PH. Si cóncordabis cum ílla, habebis quaé tuam
Senectútem oblectet: réspice aetatém tuam.
DE. Te obléctet, tibi habe. *PH.* Mínue uero iram.
DE. Hóc age;
Satis iám uerborumst: nísi tu properas múlierem
Abdúcere, ego illam eíciam. dixi, Phórmio.
PH. Si tu íllam attigeris sécus quam dignumst líberam,
Dicám tibi inpingam grándem. dixi, Démipho.
(*aside to Geta*) Si quíd opus fuerit, heús, domo me.
GE. (*aside*) Intéllego (*Exit Phormio,* R).

Scene 3

Demipho's friends give him their advice.

DEMIPHO GETA HEGIO CRATINVS CRITO

DE. Quantá me cura et sóllicitudine ádficit
Gnatús, qui me et se hisce ínpediuit núptiis!

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429. bene habent=*se bene habent.*—**quin**; see note on 209.

430. feceris, future perfect indicative.

434. oblectet, subjunctive in a descriptive clause after an incomplete antecedent.—**aetatem tuam,** "your years."

435. hoc age; note on 350.

437. dixi. Cf. use at end of formal orations.

438. dignumst, "it's proper," sc. *attingere.*

439. dīcam . . . grandem, "I'll bring a big suit against you."—**dixi, Demipho,** a mocking imitation of Demipho's last words.

440. domo me, sc. *arcesse,* "summon."

Neque mi ín conspectum pródit, ut saltém sciam,
Quid de eá re dicat quídue sit senténtiae.
(*to Geta*) Abi, uíse redierítne iam an non dúm domum.
GE. Eó (*Exit into Demipho's house*) — *DE.* Videtis quo ín loco res haéc siet.
Quid agó? dic, Hegio. *HE.* Égo? Cratinum cénseo,
Si tíbi uidetur. *DE.* Díc, Cratine. *CRA.* Méne uis?
DE. Te. *CRA.* Ego, quae ín rem tuam sint, éa uelim faciás. mihi
Sic hóc uidetur: quód te absente hic fílius
Egít, restitui in íntegrum aequomst ét bonum,
Et id ínpetrabis. díxi. *DE.* Dic nunc, Hégio.
HE. Ego sédulo hunc dixísse credo; uérum itast:
Quod hómines, tot senténtiae; suos quoíque mos.
Mihi nón uidetur, quód sit factum légibus,
Rescíndi posse; et túrpe inceptust. *DE.* Díc, Crito.
CRI. Ego ámplius delíberandum cénseo:
Res mágnast. *HE.* Num quid nós uis? *DE.* Fecistís probe. (*Exeunt advisers*).
Incértior sum múlto quam dudúm. — *GE.* (*entering from Demipho's house*) Negant

---

442. hisce=*his*. — **inpediuit,** "entangled."

444. quid sententiae, partitive genitive.

446. siet = *sit*.

447. quid ago: the indicative is frequently used in deliberative questions in early Latin.— **Cratinum censeo,** sc. *dicere*.

449. in rem tuam, "to your interest."

451. restitui in integrum, "be annulled."

456. inceptust = *inceptu* (supine of *incipio*) *est*

458. num quid nos uis: see note on 151.

459. dudum, "formerly." The impressiveness with which the *advocati* deliver their useless opinions is conceived in Terence's best style.

Redísse. *DE.* Frater ést expectandús mihi:
Is quód mihi dederit de hác re consilium, íd sequar.
Percóntatum ibo ad pórtum, quoad se récipiat. (*Exit,* L)
GE. At ego Ántiphonem quaéram, ut quae acta hic
sínt sciat.
(*seeing Antipho approaching*) Sed eccum ípsum uideo
in témpore huc se récipere.

SCENE 4

Geta tells Antipho what Phaedria, Phormio, and he himself have done in his behalf.

[*Enter Antipho,* R.]

ANTIPHO GETA

AN. (*to himself*) Énim uero, Antiphó, multimodis cum
ístoc animo es uítuperandus:
Ítane te hinc abísse et uitam tuám tutandam aliís
dedisse!
Álios tuam rem crédidisti mágis quam tete animum
áduorsuros?
Nam út ut erant alia, ílli certe quaé nunc tibi domíst
consuleres,

---

462. quoad, "when."

464. eccum = *ecce eum,* the latter being an accusative of exclamation.—**in tempore,** "in the nick of time."

465. enim uero, "indeed," strongly assertive.—**cum istoc animo,** "and that spirit of yours."

466. itane te, etc.: cf. 153.—**magis animum aduorsuros** (*-ersuros*), "would pay more attention to."

467. tete: cf. *tute* (280).

468. ut ut, "however." The repetition is for the sake of emphasis.—**illi,** Phanium.—**consuleres:** *consulere* with the

Né quid propter tuám fidem decépta poteretúr mali;
Quoí nunc miserae spés opesque súnt in te uno omnés sitae.
GE. (*coming forward*) Et quídem, ere, nos iam dúdum hic te absentem íncusamus, qui ábieris.
AN. Te ipsúm quaerebam. *GE* Séd ea causa níhilo magis defécimus.
AN. Loquere, óbsecro, quo nam ín loco sunt rés et fortunaé meae:
Num quíd patri subolét? *GE.* Nil etiam. *AN.* Ecqúid spei porrost? *GE.* Néscio. *AN.* Ah.
GE. Nisi Phaédria haud cessáuit pro te eníti. *AN.* Nil fecít noui.
GE. Tum Phórmio itidem in hác re ut aliis strénuom hominem praébuit.
AN. Quid is fécit? *GE.* Confutáuit uerbis ádmodum iratúm senem.
AN. Eu, Phórmio. *GE.* Ego quod pótui porro. *AN.* Mí Geta, omnis uós amo.

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dative of the person means "to look out for some one's interests." The subjunctive is that of obligation or propriety, "you should have, etc."

469. quid: accusative after **potior.**—**mali,** partitive genitive with **quid.**

471. abieris, subjunctive in causal *qui* clause.

472. eā causā, i.e., Antipho's conduct.

474. num quid patri subolet, "my father does not suspect anything, does he?" **subolet,** literally, "smells." This verb is found in the third person only, being used either impersonally or with a neuter pronoun (e. g., *quid* here) as subject.—**porro,** "for the future."

475. nisi, "except that."

476. praebuit = *se praebuit,* "has shown himself."

478. porro, "furthermore."

GE. Síc habent princípia sese ut díxi: adhuc tranquílla res est,
Mánsurusque pátruom pater est, dum húc adueniat. *AN*. Quíd eum? *GE*. Vt aibat
De eíus consilio sése uelle fácere quod ad hanc rem áttinet.
AN. Quántum metuist míhi, uidere huc sáluom nunc patruóm, Geta!
Nam pér eius unam, ut aúdio, aut uiuam aút moriar senténtiam.
GE. Phaédria tibi adést. *AN*. Vbi nam? *GE*. Eccum ab suá palaestra exít foras.

Scene 5

This scene belongs to the secondary plot. Phaedria endeavors to induce the slave-trader Dorio to wait three days, by which time he claims that he will have enough money to pay for Pamphila. Dorio, however, jeers at Phaedria's promises and states his intention of selling the girl at once to a soldier. When Antipho comes forward and points out to Dorio that he is breaking his agreement, the slave-trader is not in the least discomfited. Finally, as a last concession, he agrees to wait till the following morning.

[*Enter Dorio and Phaedria from the former's house.*]

PHAEDRIA DORIO ANTIPHO GETA

PH. Dório,

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480 f. The sentence **ut aibat . . . facere** is a blending of *uolt, ut aibat, facere*, etc. and *aibat sese uelle*, etc. Translate, "he wishes, so he said, to act."

481. attinet, "pertains."

482. metuist = *metuis* (genitive) *est*.

484. eccum: cf. 464. — **palaestra,** "training-school." Phaedria was so regular in his attendance at the house where Pamphila lived that it is here humorously referred to as his school.—**foras,** "out."

Audi óbsecro. *DO*. Non aúdio. *PH*. Parúmper. *DO*. Quin omítte me.
PH. Aúdi quod dicam. *DO*. Át enim taedet iam aúdire eadem míliens.
PH. Át nunc dicam quód lubenter aúdias. *DO*. Loquere, aúdio.
PH. Nón queo te exoráre ut maneas tríduom hoc? quo núnc abis?
DO. Mirábar si tu míhi quicquam adferrés noui. *AN*. (*aside to Geta*) Eí,
Metuó lenonem né quid . . *GE*. (*aside to Antipho*) suo suát capiti? idem ego uéreor.
PH. Non dúm mihi credis? *DO*. Háriolare. *PH*. Sín fidem do? *DO*. Fábulae.
PH. Faéneratum istúc beneficium púlchre tibi dicés. *DO*. Logi.
PH. Créde mihi, gaudébis facto; uérum hercle hoc est. *DO*. Sómnia.
PH. Éxperire; nón est longum. *DO*. Cántilenam eandém canis.
PH. Tu míhi cognatus, tú parens, tu amícus, tu . . *DO*. Garrí modo.

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487. audias, subjunctive in an anticipatory descriptive clause.

491. suo suat capiti, "devise some mischief for himself."—*suere,* "to sew," acquired the force of "put together," "devise." The *caput* and the person are frequently identified. Geta's speech is an interruption and continuation of Antipho's, so that *quid* is the object of *suat.*

492. fabulae, "fairy-tales."

493. faeneratum pulchre, "richly repaid." *Faenerari* means properly "to lend at interest."—**logi** = **λόγοι,** "words."

495. cantilenam, "old song."

PH. Ádeon ingenio ésse duro te átque inexorábili,
Vt neque misericórdia neque précibus mollirí queas!
DO. Ádeon te esse incógitantem atque ínpudentem, Phaédria,
Vt phaleratis dúcas dictis me ét meam ductes grátiis!
AN. (*aside to Geta*) Míseritumst. *PH.* (*to himself*) Ei, uérbis uincor! *GE.* (*aside to Antipho*) Quám uterquest similís sui!
PH. (*to himself*) Atque Ántipho alia quom óccupatus ésset sollicitúdine,
Tum hoc ésse mi obiectúm malum! *AN.* (*coming forward*) Quid istúc est autem, Phaédria?
PH. Ó fortunatíssume Antipho. *AN.* Égone? *PH.* Quoi quod amás domist,
Néque cum huius modi umquam úsus uenit út conflictarés malo.
AN. Míhin domist? immo, íd quod aiunt, aúribus teneó lupum:

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497. adeon=*adeone.* For the use of *-ne* with the accusative and infinitive in exclamation see note on 153.

500. phaleratis, "tinseled," —**ducas,** "would lead me on." —**meam ductes gratiis,** "get my (girl) for nothing," lit., "for thanks (and nothing else.)"

501. ei, "oh!"—**miseritumst:** cf. 99.—**quám uterque**: see Introduction xiii.—**similis sui,** "like himself," i. e., true to his character.

502 f. atque Antipho, etc., "and (to think that) this misfortune has fallen to my lot at a time when Antipho," etc.

505. Construe, **cum malo huius modi.**—**usus,** "experience."

506. id quod aiunt, "as they say." This or a similar phrase frequently accompanies proverbial expressions.—**auribus teneo lupum;** difficult to hold, dangerous to let go.

Nám neque quo pacto á me amittam néque uti retineám scio.
DO. Ípsum istuc mihi in hóc est. *AN*. (*to Dorio*) Heia, né parum lenó sies.
(*to Phaedria*) Núm quid hic confécit? *PH*. Hicine? quód homo inhumaníssumus:
Pámphilam meam uéndidit. *AN*. Quid? uéndidit? *GE*. Ain? uéndidit?
PH. Véndidit. *DO*. Quam indígnum facinus, áncillam aere emptám meo!
PH. Néqueo exorare út me maneat ét cum illo ut mutét fidem
Tríduom hoc, dum id quód est promissum ab amícis argentum aúfero.
Sí non tum dedero, únam praeterea hóram ne oppertús sies.
DO. Óbtundes? *AN*. Haud lóngumst id quod órat: exorét sine.
Idem híc tibi, quod bóni promeritus fúeris, conduplicáuerit.
DO. Vérba istaec sunt. *AN*. Pámphilamne hac úrbe priuarí sines?
Túm praeterea horúnc amorem dístrahi poterín pati?

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508. hoc, Phaedria.—**heia... sies,** "come! don't be a slave-trader by halves." Antipho ironically urges upon Dorio the line of action which it is plain the latter is following.

510. ain = *aisne*. It is used as an exclamation "what!"

512. illo, the soldier who was negotiating for Pamphila.

515. obtundes, "will you go on dinning that into my ears?"

516. idem hic, "moreover he," lit. "this same one."

517. hac urbe privari, "to be sent out of the city."

518. horunc = *horum*. — **poterin**=*poterisne*.

DO. Néque ego neque tu. *PH*. Dí tibi omnes íd quod es dignús duint!
DO. Égo te complurís aduorsum ingénium meum mensís tuli
Póllicitantem et níl ferentem, fléntem; nunc contra ómnia haec,
Répperi qui dét neque lacrumet: dá locum melióribus.
AN. Cérte hercle, ego si sátis commemini, tíbi quidem est olím dies,
Quam ád dares huic, praéstituta. *PH*. Fáctum. *DO*. Num ego istúc nego?
AN. Iam éa praeteriit? *DO*. Nón, uerum haec eï ántecessit. *AN*. Nón pudet
Vánitatis? *DO*. Mínume, dum ob rem. *GE*. Stérculinum! *PH*. Dório,
Ítane tandem fácere oportet? *DO*. Síc sum: si placeo, útere.
AN. Síc hunc decipís! *DO*. Immo enim uero, Ántipho, hic me décipit:

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519. neque ego neque tu: Dorio means that it is neither his nor Antipho's business, but strictly Phaedria's.—**quod es dignus**, sc. *accipere.*—**duint** =*dent.*

520. aduorsum ingenium, "against my inclination."

523. tibi, "for you," i. e. Phaedria.

524. quam ad, "by which." Notice the postpositive use of the preposition. The accusative marks the limit up to which deferment of payment would be permissible.—**factum,** i. e., *praestitutum.*

525. ea, i. e., *dies.*

526. uanitatis, "trickery." —**ob rem,** "to my advantage."

527. itane tandem: see note on 231.

528. tribrach in third foot. —**immo enim uero,** "no, indeed."

Nam híc me huius modi scíbat esse, ego húnc esse aliter crédidi;
Íste me feféllit; ego isti níhilo sum aliter ác fui.
Séd ut ut haec sunt, támen hoc faciam: crás mane argentúm mihi
Míles dare se díxit; si mihi príor tu attuleris, Phaédria,
Meá lege utar, út potior sit, quí prior ad dandúmst. uale. (*Exit*, R.)

Scene 6

Phaedria bewails the hardness of his lot, and Geta, urged by Antipho, casts about for ways and means of helping him. Presently Geta announces that he sees a solution of the difficulty, provided he can secure the assistance of Phormio. He and Phaedria then go in search of the parasite.

PHAEDRIA ANTIPHO GETA

PH. Quíd faciam? unde ego núnc tam subito huic árgentum inueniám miser,
Quoí minus nihilost? quód, hic si pote fuísset exorárier
Tríduom hoc, promíssum fuerat. *AN*. Ítane hunc patiemúr, Geta,
Fíeri miserum, quí me dudum, ut díxti, adiuerit cómiter?
Quín, quom opust, benefícium rursum eï éxperiemur réddere?

---

529. scibat=classical *sciebat*.

531. ut ut, see note on 468.

533. potior, "preferred."

535. pote, here masculine, see note on 379.—**exorarier**=*exorari*.

537. dudum, "a little while ago." — **adiuerit,** subjunctive in adversative *qui* clause.

538. quin, "why not."

GE. Scío equidem hoc esse aéquom. *AN.* Age ergo, sólus seruare húnc potes.
GE. Quíd faciam? *AN.* Inueniás argentum. *GE.* Cúpio; sed id unde, édoce.
AN. Páter adest hic. *GE.* Scío; sed quid tum? *AN.* Ah, díctum sapientí sat est.
GE. Ítane? *AN.* Ita. *GE.* Sane hércle pulchre suádes: etiam tu hínc abis?
Nón triumpho, ex núptiis tuis sí nil nanciscór mali,
Ni étiam nunc me huius caúsa quaerere ín malo iubeás crucem?
AN. Vérum hic dicit. *PH.* Quíd? ego uobis, Géta, alienus sum? *GE.* Haúd puto;
Séd parumne est, quod ómnibus nunc nóbis suscensét senex,
Ni ínstigemus étiam, ut nullus lócus relinquatúr preci?
PH. Álius ab oculís meis illam in ígnotum abducét locum? hem:
Tum ígitur, dum licét dumque adsum, lóquimini mecum, Ántipho,

---

540. sed id unde, sc. *inveniam.*

541. pater, "my father."—**hic.,** "here."

542. itane ita: the hiatus is eased by the fact that there is a change of speaker—**etiam . . . abis,** "go away, won't you?" **etiam** is not infrequently used in impatient questions.

543. non triumpho, "can't I rejoice?"

544. ni iubeas, "without your ordering."—**huius causa,** i. e., on Phaedria's account.—**quaerere in malo crucem,** "seek disaster and death," lit., "in disaster."

547. ni instigemus: cf. *ni iubeas* (544).

Cóntemplaminí me. *AN*. Quam ob rem? aut quíd nam facturú's? ´cedo.
PH. Quóquo hinc asportábitur terrárum, certumst pérsequi
Aút perire. *GE*. Dí bene uortant quód agas! pedetemptím tamen.
AN. Víde si quid opis pótes adferre huic. *GE*. 'Sí quid'? quid? *AN*. Quaere óbsecro:
Né quid plus minúsue faxit, quód nos post pigeát, Geta.
GE. Quaéro. saluos ést, ut opinor; uérum enim metuó malum.
AN. Nóli metuere: úna tecum bóna mala tolerábimus.
GE. Quántum opus est tibi argénti, loquere. *PH*. Sólae trigintá minae.
GE Trígínta? hui, percárast, Phaedria. *PH*. Ístaec uero uílis est.
GE. Áge age, inuentas réddam. *PH*. O lepidum! *GE*. Aufér te hinc. *PH*. Iam opust. *GE*. Iám feres.
Séd ȯpus est mihi Phórmionem ad hánc rem adiutorém dari.
PH. Praéstost: audacíssume oneris quíduis inpone, híc feret;
Sólus est homo amíco amicus. *GE*. Eámus ergo ad eum ócius.

---

550. cedo: see note on 197.

551. Construe **quoquo terrarum,** partitive genitive.—**certumst,** "I am determined."

554. faxit, early subjunctive form.

555. uerum enim, "but indeed."

557. quantum, subject of *est*—**opus,** a predicate noun.

559. iam: Phaedria emphasizes the fact that his need is pressing.

562. ocius, "quickly." No comparative force is felt.

AN. Núm quid est quod operá mea uobis ópus sit? *GE*. Nil; uerum ábi domum
Ét illam miseram, quam égo nunc intus scío esse exanimatám metu,
Cónsolare. céssas? *AN*. Nihil est aéque quod faciám lubens. (*Exit into Demipho's house*)
PH. Quá uia istuc fácies? *GE*. Dicam in itínere: modo te hinc ámoue. (*Exeunt Phaedria and Geta,* R.)

ACT IV

Scene 1

Chremes has just arrived from Lemnos. He tells his brother that on reaching Lemnos he found that his second wife with their daughter and servant had gone to Athens in search of him. He is afraid that his double life will now be exposed. The news of Antipho's marriage is another blow to him, for he and Demipho (who was in his confidence) had agreed that Antipho should marry the Lemnian wife's daughter.

[*Enter Demipho and Chremes,* L.]

DEMIPHO CHREMES

DE. Quid? quá profectus caúsa hinc es Lemnúm, Chremes,
Addúxtin tecum fíliam? *CH*. Non. *DE*. Quíd ita non?
CH. Postquám uidet me eius máter esse hic díutius,
Simul aútem non manébat aetas uírginis

---

563. núm quid ĕst; ópŭs sit; ábĭ: see Introduction xii.—**operā meā,** "of my services."

567. qua causa = *cuius* (i. e., *filiam*) *causa.*

569. diutius, "rather a long time."

Meam néclegentiam: ípsam cum omni fámilia
Ad mé profectam esse aíbant. *DE.* Quid illi tám diu
Quaeso ígitur commorábare, ubi id audíeras?
CH. Pol mé detinuit mórbus. *DE.* Vnde? aut quí?
CH Rogas?
Senéctus ipsast mórbus. sed uenísse eas
Saluás audiui ex naúta qui illas uéxerat.
DE. Quid gnáto obtigerit me ábsente, audistí, Chremes?
CH Quodquidém me factum cónsili incertúm facit.
Nam hanc cóndicionem sí quoi tulero extrário,
Quo pácto aut unde míhi sit, dicundum órdinest.
Te míhi fidelem esse aéque atque egomet súm mihi
Scibam. ílle si me aliénus adfiném uolet,
Tacébit, dum intercédet familiáritas;
Sin spréuerit me, plús quam opus est scitó sciet.
Vereórque ne uxor áliqua hoc resciscát mea.

---

572. aibant = *aiebant*; see note on 529.—**illi,** adverb= *illic,* "there," cf. 91.

574. ff. Chremes does not care to give a detailed account of his life abroad, and is manifestly uneasy under his brother's questions. — **unde,** i. e., the cause of his illness.—**qui,** i. e., the nature of the disease.

578. quŏdquidém: first foot an anapaest.

579. condicionem, "match."—**si . . . extrario,** "if I shall offer it to any outsider."

580. sit: grammatically *condicio,* supplied from *condicionem,* is the subject, but Chremes is thinking of Phanium.—**ordine,** "in detail."

581. aeque atque: cf. 93.

582. scibam = *sciebam.*

583. familiaritas, "good-feeling."

584. opus est scito, "he need know." This use of the ablative of a perfect participle passive with *opus est* and *usus est* is frequent in comedy.

585. aliquā, adverb=*aliquo modo.*

Quod sí fit, ut me excútiam atque egrediár domo,
Id réstat; nam ego meórum solus súm meus.
DE. Scio ita ésse; et istaec míhi res sollicitúdinist,
Neque défetiscar úsque adeo experírier,
Donéc tibi id quod póllicitus sum effécero.

SCENE 2

Geta praises the cleverness of Phormio.
[*Enter Geta,* R. *He does not see the old men till* v. 600.]

GETA DEMIPHO CHREMES

GE. (*to himself*) Ego hóminem callidiórem uidi néminem
Quam Phórmionem. uénio ad hominem, ut dícerem
Argéntum opus esse et íd quo pacto fíeret.
Vix dúm dimídium díxeram, intelléxerat:
Gaudébat, me laudábat, quaerebát senem.
Dis grátias agébat, tempus síbi dari,
Vbi Phaédriae esse osténderet nihiló minus
Amícum sese quam Ántiphoni. hominem ád forum
Iussi ópperiri: eo me ésse adducturúm senem.
Sed eccum ípsum. quis est ultérior? attat, Phaédriae

---

586. me excutiam, of a hasty departure, "decamp."

587. id, i. e., *ut me,* etc.—**meorum,** "of my belongings."—**meus,** "my own."

589. experirier = *experiri.*

593. argentum opus esse, "money was needed." *opus* is a predicate noun. cf. 557.—**fíeret.**

595. quaerebat, "inquired after."

598. hominem, Phormio.

600. eccum ipsum; see note on 464.—**ulterior,** "behind (him)."—**attat,** "wheu!"

Pater uénit. sed quid pértimui autem bélua?
An quía quos fallam pro úno duo sunt míhi dati?
Commódius esse opínor duplici spe útier.
Petam hínc unde a primo ínstiti: is si dát, sat est;
Si ab eó nil fiet, tum húnc adoriar hóspitem.

Scene 3

Geta tells the old men that he thinks he has found a solution of their problem. He says that he has talked the matter over with Phormio and finds that the parasite, if he were paid, would be willing to take Phanium off their hands and marry her himself. Demipho at first refuses to entertain the idea of paying Phormio anything, but finally acquiesces. Antipho, who remains unnoticed in the background during the whole scene, is amazed at Geta's apparent treachery.

[*Enter Antipho, unobserved, from Demipho's house.*]

ANTIPHO GETA CHREMES DEMIPHO

AN. (*to himself*) Expécto, quam mox récipiat sesé Geta.
Sed pátruom uideo cúm patre adstantem. eí mihi,
Quam tímeo, aduentus húius quo inpellát patrem!
GE. (*to himself*) Adíbo [hosce]: (*approaching Chremes*) o salue, nóster Chremes! *CH.* Salué, Geta.
GE. Veníre saluom uólup est. *CH.* Credo. *GE.* Quíd agitur?
Multa áduenienti, ut fít, noua hic? *CH.* Compluria.

---

601. belua implies stupidity, "donkey."

602. an, introducing a simple question, frequently (as here) denotes remonstrance.

603. duplici spe utier (=*uti*), i. e., to have two strings to his bow.

604. institi, "intended."

605. hospitem, "new-comer"

608. huius, Chremes.

610. uolup, an indeclinable noun used by Terence with *est* only: "I am delighted."

611. ut fit, "as is usually the case."

GE. Ita. de Ántiphone audístin quae facta? *CH.* Ómnia.
GE. (*to Demipho*) Tun díxeras huic? fácinus indignúm, Chremes,
Sic círcumiri! *CH.* Id cum hóc agebam cómmodum.
GE. Nam hercle égo quoque id quidem ágitans mecum sédulo 615
Inuéni, opinor, rémedium huic rei. *CH.* Quíd, Geta?
DE. Quod rémedium? *GE.* Vt abii ábs te, fit forte óbuiam
Mihi Phórmio. *CH.* Qui Phórmio? *DE.* Is qui istánc.. *CH.* Scio.
GE. Visúmst mihi, ut eius témptarem senténtiam.
Prendo hóminem solum: 'quór non' inquam, 'Phórmio,
Vidés, inter nos síc haec potius cúm bona 621
Vt cómponamus grátia quam cúm mala?
Erus líberalis ést et fugitans lítium;
Nam céteri quidem hércle amici omnés modo 624
Vno óre auctores fuére, ut praecipitem hánc daret.'
AN. (*aside*) Quid hic coéptat aut quo euádet hodie? *GE.* 'An légibus

---

612. audistin=*audistine.*

614. circumiri, "be hoodwinked."—**commodum,** adv., "just now."

617. fit forte obuiam, "meets." Cf. 52 and 195.

618. is qui istanc, sc., *defendit.*

620. solum, "by himself."

622. componamus, "arrange."

623. fugitans, used as an adjective.

624. modo: see note on 93.

625. auctores fuere, "advised."—**praecipitem daret,** "should eject."—**hanc,** Phanium.

626. quo euadet hodie, "what is he driving at," more literally, "where now will he come out?"

Datúrum poenas díces, si illam eiécerit?
Iam id éxploratumst: heía, sudabís satis,
Si cum íllo inceptas hómine: ea eloquéntiast.
Verúm pono esse uíctum eum; at tandém tamen
Non cápitis ei res ágitur, sed pecúniae.'
Postquam hóminem his uerbis séntio mollírier,
'Solí sumus nunc hic' ínquam; 'eho, dic quid uís dari
Tibi ín manum, ut erus hís desistat lítibus,
Haec hínc facessat, tú molestus né sies?'
AN. (*aside*) Satin ílli di sunt própitii? *GE*. 'Nam
sát scio,
Si tu áliquam partem aequí bonique díxeris,
Vt est ílle bonus uir, tría non commutábitis
Verba hódie inter uos'. *DE*. Quís te istaec iussít loqui?
CH. Immó non potuit mélius peruenírier
Eo quó nos uolumus. *AN*. (*aside*) Óccidi. *DE*. Perge
éloqui.
GE. A prímo homo insanίbat. *CH*. Cedo quid póstulat?
GE. Quid? nímium quantum. *CH*. Quántum? dic.
GE. Si quís daret

---

627. daturum poenas, "will pay the penalty."

628. exploratum, "tested."

629. ea, "such."

630. uerum pono, "but I'll assume."—**at tandem tamen,** "but still after all."

631. capitis; the word *caput* includes civil and political as well as physical life. If Demipho lost the suit, it would simply be a matter of his paying a sum of money; he would not lose any of his civil rights.—**agitur,** "is at stake."

632. mollirier = *molliri*.

635. facessat, colloquial, "take herself off."

636. satin . . . propitii, a euphemistic way of expressing doubt as to Geta's sanity.

638. ut . . . uir depends on the following sentence.

642. insanibat = *insaniebat*.

Taléntum magnum. *DE.* Immó malum hercle: ut níl pudet!
GE. Quod díxi adeo eï: 'quaéso, quid si fíliam
Suam únicam locáret? parui ré tulit
Non súscepisse: inuéntast quae dotém petat.'
Vt ad paúca redeam ac míttam illius inéptias,
Haec dénique eius fuít postrema orátio:
'Ego' ínquit 'a princípio amici fíliam,
Ita ut aéquom fuerat, uólui uxorem dúcere;
Nam míhi uenibat ín mentem eius incómmodum,
In séruitutem paúperem ad ditém dari.
Sed mi ópus erat, ut apérte tibi nunc fábuler,
Aliquántulum quae adférret, qui dissóluerem
Quae débeo; et etiám nunc, si uolt Démipho
Dare quántum ab hac accípio, quae sponsást mihi,
Nullám mihi malim quam ístanc uxorém dari.'
AN. (*aside*) Vtrúm stultitia fácere ego hunc an málitia
Dicám, scientem an ínprudentem, incértus sum.
DE. Quid si ánimam débet? *GE.* 'Áger oppositus pígnori

644. magnum talentum, an Attic talent = 60 minae = $1000.00. — **malum,** "drubbing," sc., *dabo.*

645. adeo, "precisely," with *quod*—**eï.**

646. locaret, "were giving in marriage."—**parui re tulit non suscepisse,** "it has made little difference that he did not bring one up,"

648. pauca, "the few (essentials)."—**illius**: Scan, *illius.*

652. incommodum, "misfortune."

655. qui, "wherewith."

660. inprudentem, "unwittingly."

661. animan debet, "is head over heels in debt," lit., "owes his soul."—**oppositus pignori,** "mortgaged," lit., "set against as a pledge."

Ob décem minas est.' *DE*. Áge age, iam ducát: dabo.
GE. 'Aedículae item sunt ób decem alias.' *DE*. Oíeï,
Nimiúmst. *CH*. Ne clama: répetito hasce a mé decem.
GE. 'Vxóri emunda ancíllulast; tum plúscula
Supelléctile opus est, ópus est sumptu ad núptias:
His rébus sane pórro pone' inquít 'decem.'
DE. Sescéntas proinde scríbito iam míhi dicas:
Nil do. ínpuratus me ílle ut etiam inrídeat?
CH. Quaeso, égo dabo, quiésce: tu modo fílium
Fac ut íllam ducat, nós quam uolumus. *AN*. Eí mihi!
Geta, óccidisti mé tuis falláciis.
CH. Mea caúsa eïcitur; mé hoc est aequom amíttere.
GE. 'Quantúm potest me cértiorem' inquít 'face,
Si illám dant, hanc ut míttam, ne incertús siem;
Nam illí mihi dotem iám constituerúnt dare.'
CH. Iam accípiat: illis répudium renúntiet;
Hanc dúcat. *DE*. Quae quidem ílli res uortát male!
CH. Oppórtune adeo argéntum nunc mecum áttuli,
Fructúm quem Lemni uxóris reddunt praédia.

---

663. sunt, sc. *oppositae pignori.*

665. Geta tries to make Phormio's various wants seem smaller by using diminutives.

667. porro, "more."

668. sescentas, used indefinitely for a large number.—For **scribito dicas,** see note on 127.

669. ut etiam inrideat, subjunctive in an exclamation of indignation.—**etiam** indicates that this is the last indignity.

673. meā causā.

674. quantum potest, "as soon as possible."

675. illam, Phanium.—**hanc,** the girl to whom he was engaged.

677. repudium renuntiare means "to break off an engagement." See Johnston, *Private Life*, §196.

679. adeo, "very."

680. fructum, "income."

Inde súmam; uxori tíbi opus esse díxero. (*Exeunt Chremes and Demipho into the former's house.*)

Scene 4

Antipho reproaches Geta with having betrayed him. The slave, however, assures him that Phormio will not marry Phanium, and then describes the details of the plan. The money given by the old men to Phormio is to be loaned to Phaedria; by the time the day for the marriage of Phormio and Phanium has come, Phaedria's friends will have furnished him with the thirty *minae* which they had promised and he will repay Phormio. The latter will give the money back to the old men, stating that so many ill omens have occurred since he undertook to marry Phanium that he has decided to withdraw from his agreement.

ANTIPHO GETA

AN. (*coming forward*) Geta. *GE*. Hém. *AN*. Quid egisti? *GE*. Émunxi argentó senes.
AN. Satin ést id? *GE*. Nescio hércle: tantum iússus sum.
AN. Eho, uérbero, aliud míhi respondes ác rogo?
GE. Quid érgo narras? *AN*. Quíd ego narrem? operá tua
Ad réstim mihi quidem rés redit planíssume.
Vt té quidem omnes dí deae, superi ínferi,
Malís exemplis pérdant! em, si quíd uelis,

---

682. emunxi, "I've cleaned out."

686. ad restim: Antipho intimates that there is nothing left for him to do but hang himself.—Scan, **mihĭ quidēm rés**.

687. ut = *utinam*.

688. malis exemplis, "terrible penalties," which would be an "example" to other evildoers.

Huic mándes, qui te ad scópulum e tranquillo aúferat.
Quid mínus utibile fuít quam hoc ulcus tángere
Aut nóminare uxórem? iniectast spés patri
Posse íllam extrudi. cédo nunc porro: Phórmio
Dotém si accipiet, úxor ducendást domum:
Quid fíet? *GE.* Non enim dúcet *AN.* Noui. céterum
Quom argéntum repetent, nóstra causa scílicet
In néruom potius íbit. *GE.* Nil est, Ántipho,
Quin mále narrando póssit deprauárier.
Tu id quód bonist excérpis, dicis quód malist.
Audí nunc contra: iám si argentum accéperit,
Ducéndast uxor, út aïs (concedó tibi):
Spatiúm quidem tandem ádparandi núptias,
Vocándi, sacruficándi dabitur paúlulum.
Intérea amici quód polliciti súnt dabunt:
Inde íste reddet. *AN.* Quam ób rem? aut quid dicét? *GE.* Rogas?
'Quod rés postilla mónstra euenerúnt mihi!
Intro íit in aedis áter alienús canis;
Anguís per inpluuium décidit de tégulis;
Gallína cecinit; ínterdixit háriolus;

---

692. porro, "with regard to the future."

695. scilicet, ironical.

701. spatium, sc. *temporis*.

702. uocandi, "of inviting (the guests)."—**paululum,** adjective.

703. amici, i.e., Phaedria's friends.

704. inde, "out of that."—**iste,** Phormio.—**reddet,** "will repay."—**quam ob rem,** "on what ground."

705. quod = *quot*.

706. alienus, "strange."

707. inpluuium, here = *compluuium*, the opening in the roof of a house.

Haríspex uetuit: ánte brumam autém noui
Negóti incipere * * * *
* * * ': quaé causast iustíssuma.
Haec fíent. *AN*. Vt modo fíant! *GE*. Fient: mé uide.
Pater éxit: abi, dic ésse argentum Phaédriae. (*Exit Antipho*)

Scene 5

Demipho is about to pay Phormio the money. Chremes urges him to be sure to procure witnesses to the transaction, above all to make haste lest Phormio should change his mind and withdraw. It is also suggested that on his return he should ask Chremes' wife to call on Phanium and break to her the news of her separation from Antipho and her marriage to Phormio.

[*Enter Demipho and Chremes from the latter's house.*]

DEMIPHO CHREMES GETA

DE. Quiétus esto, inquam; égo curabo né quid uerborúm duit.
Hoc témere numquam amíttam ego a me, quín mihi testis ádhibeam:
Quoi dem ét quam ob rem dem, cómmemorabo. *GE*. (*aside*) Vt caútus est, ubi níl opust.
CH. Atque íta opus factost; ét matura, dúm lubido eadem haéc manet:

---

709. A *lacuna* in the text leaves the syntax of this and the following line in doubt.

712. ut, like *utinam*, here introduces a wish.

713. duit = *det*. *dare uerba* is a colloquial expression meaning "to cheat."

714. hoc, the money which he has brought for Phormio.—**quin adhibeam,** "without summoning."

716. facto : see note on 584.

Nam si áltera illaec mágis instabit, fórsitan nos réiciat.
GE. (*aloud*) Rem ipsám putasti. *DE.* (*to Geta*) Dúc me ad eum ergo. *GE.* Nón moror. *CH.* (*to Demipho*) Vbi hoc égeris,
Transíto ad uxorém meam, ut conuéniat hanc prius quam hínc abit.
Dicát eam dare nos Phórmioni núptum; ne suscénseat;
Et mágis esse illum idóneum, qui ipsí sit familiárior;
Nos nóstro officio nón digressos ésse: quantum is uóluerit,
Datum ésse dotis. *DE.* Quíd tua malum id ré fert? *CH.* Magni, Démipho.
Non sátis est tuom te offícium fecisse, íd si non fama ádprobat:
Volo ipsíus quoque uoluntáte haec fieri, né se eiectam praédicet.
DE. Idem égo istuc facere póssum. *CH.* Mulier múlieri magis cónuenit.
DE. Rogábo. (*Exeunt Demipho and Geta.* R.) *CH.* (*to himself*) Vbi illas núnc ego reperíre possim, cógito.

---

717. altera illaec, the girl to whom Phormio represented himself as engaged.

719. conueniat, "that she have an interview with."—**hanc,** Phanium.

720. nuptum, supine.

721. familiarior, "better acquainted."

723. dotis, partitive genitive.—**tuā rē fert**; cf. 133 and 389.—**malum,** interjection, "plague (take you)!"—**magni,** sc. *re fert,* genitive of value.

725. ipsius, Phanium. Scan, *uŏl(o) ĭpsĭus.*

726. conuenit, "suits."

727. illas, his Lemnian wife and daughter.

SCENE 6

Chremes sees Sophrona, his daughter's nurse, coming out of Demipho's house. He speaks to her, explains to her that he had passed under a false name in Lemnos, and to his delight learns that the dowerless girl whom Antipho has married is his own daughter; that the story told in court of Antipho's being her kinsman had been invented to enable him to marry her in spite of the fact that she had no dowry. Sophrona tells Chremes of the trouble they are in on account of Demipho's anger, but Chremes undertakes to placate him.

[*Enter Sophrona from Demipho's house.*]

SOPHRONA CHREMES

SO. (*to herself, not seeing Chremes*) Quíd agam? quem mi amícum inueniam mísera? aut quo consília haec referam?
Aút unde auxiliúm petam?
Nám uereor, era ne ób meum suasum indígna iniuria ádficiatur:
Íta patrem adulescéntis facta haec tólerare audió uiolenter.
CH. (*aside*) Nám quae haec anus est, éxanimata a frátre quae egressást meo?
SO. (*to herself*) Quod ut fácerem egestas me ínpulit, quom scírem infirmas núptias

---

728. consilia, "matters for consideration."

732. exanimata, "in such a flurry."

733. quod, i.e., her action in promoting the marriage between Phanium and Antipho. —**quom scirem,** subjunctive in adversative *quom* clause. Terence uses the indicative also.

Hasce ésse, ut id consúlerem, interea úita ut in tutó foret.
CH. (*aside*) Cérte edepol, nisi me ánimus fallit aút parum prospíciunt oculi,
Meaé nutricem gnátae uideo. *SO.* (*to herself*) Néque ille inuestigátur, *CH.* (*aside*) Quid ago?
SO. Qui ést eius pater. *CH.* (*aside*) Ádeo, maneo, dum haéc quaė loquitur mágis cognosco?
SO. (*to herself*) Quód si eum nunc reperíre possim, níhil est quod uereár. *CH.* East ipsa:
Cónloquar. *SO.* Quis hic lóquitur? *CH.* Sophrona. *SO.* Ét meum nomen nóminat?
CH. Réspice ad me. *SO.* Di óbsecro uos, éstne hic Stilpo? *CH.* Nón. *SO.* Negas?
CH. Cóncede hinc a fóribus paulum istórsum sodes, Sóphrona.
Ne me ístoc posthac nómine appellássis. *SO.* Quid? non, óbsecro, es
Quem sémper te esse díctitasti? *CH.* St′. *SO.* Quid has metuís fores?
CH. Conclúsam hic habeo uxórem saeuam. uérum istoc me nómine

---

734. ut id consulerem: this clause takes up the preceding *quod ut facerem*, and like it is dependent upon *inpulit.*—**interea uita ut,** etc., clause of purpose.

737. adeo, "shall I approach?" present for future.

739. hic, adverb.

741. hinc, from his house, near which he was standing.—**istorsum,** "in that direction," i.e., past Demipho's house, out of which she had just come.—**sodes** : see note on 103.

742. appellassis, old form of the perfect subjunctive.

Eo pérperam olim díxi, ne uos fórte inprudentés foris
Effúttiretis átque id porro aliqua úxor mea rescísceret.
SO. Istóc pol nos te hic ínuenire míserae numquam pótuimus.
CH. Eho díc mihi, quid reí tibist cum fámilia hac unde éxis?
Vbi illaé sunt? *SO*. Miseram me! *CH*. Hém, quid est? uiuóntne? *SO*. Viuit gnáta.
Matrem ípsam ex aegritúdine hac miserám mors consecútast.
CH. Male fáctum. *SO*. Ego autem, quae éssem anus desérta, egens, ignóta,
Vt pótui nuptum uírginem locáui huic adulescénti,
Harúm qui est dominus aédium. *CH*. Antiphónin? *SO*. Em, istic ípsi.
CH. Quid? duásne uxores hábet? *SO*. Au, obsecro, únam ille quidem hanc sólam.
CH. Quid illam álteram quae dícitur cognáta? *SO*. Haec ergost. *CH*. Quíd aïs?

---

745. perperam, "wrongly." —**foris effutiretis,** "you might blab it all over town."

746. porro, "in turn."—**aliqua:** cf. 585.

747. istoc, "on that account."

748. Scan, **mihi̇́.**

749. illae, his wife and daughter.

751. male factum, "that's bad." Chremes receives the news coolly.—**quae essem,** causal clause.

752. ut potui, "doing what I could," more literally "(so far) as I was able."—**nuptum locavi:** cf. *dare nuptum* (720).

753. istic, dative.

754. au obsecro, hiatus. See Introduction xiii.

755. ergo, continues the previous assertion. Translate, "I say."

SO. Compósito factumst, quó modo hanc amáns habere pósset
Sine dóte. *CH.* Di uostrám fidem, quam saépe fortė témere
Euéniunt quae non aúdeas optáre! offendi aduéniens
Quocúm uolebam et út uolebam cónlocatam gnátam.
Quod nós ambo opere máxumo dabámus operam ut fíeret,
Sine nóstra cura, máxuma sua cúra hic solus fécit.
SO. Nunc quíd opus facto sít uide: pater ádulescentis uénit
Eumque ánimo iniquo hoc óppido ferre áiunt. *CH.* Nil períclist.
Sed pér deos atque hominés meam esse hanc cáue resciscat quísquam.
SO. Nemo é me scibit. *CH.* Séquere me: intus cétera audiétis. (*Exeunt Chremes and Sophrona into Demipho's house.*)

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756. composito = *ex composito*, "by agreement."

760. nos ambo, Chremes and his brother.

761. hic, Antipho.

762. facto: cf. 716 and 584.

ACT V

Scene 1

Demipho has paid Phormio the money, but deplores the circumstances which have forced him to give money to such a rascal. On Geta's suggesting that even now Phormio may not keep his word, the old man becomes alarmed. He goes to ask Chremes' wife, Nausistrata, to call on Phanium.

[*Enter Demipho and Geta*, R.]

DEMIPHO GETA

DE. Nostrápte culpa fácimus ut malís expediat ésse,
Dum nímium dici nós bonos studémus et benígnos.
Ita fúgias ne praetér casam, quod áiunt. nonne id sát erat,
Accípere ab illo iniúriam? etiam argéntumst ultro obiéctum,
Vt sít qui uiuat, dum áliud aliquid flágiti confíciat.
GE. Planíssume. *DE*. Eis nunc praémiumst, qui récta praua fáciunt.
GE. Veríssume. *DE*. Vt stultíssume quidem illí rem gesserímus.

---

766. nostrapte: *-pte* adds emphasis.—**ut . . . esse,** "that it pays (men) to be bad."

767. nos, accusative subject of *dici*.

768. ita . . . casam: "Run so that you will not (run) past your house," i.e., a man's own house is his natural refuge in time of danger. The meaning of the proverb is that, in endeavoring to escape from an embarrassing situation, you should not in your excitement go to such extremes as to overlook the most obvious means of safety.

771. qui, ablative, "wherewithal."

772. illi, adverb, "in that affair."—**gesserímus.**

GE. Modo ut hóc consilio póssiet discédi ut istam dúcat.
DE. Etiámne id' dubiumst? *GE*. Haúd scio hercle, ut homóst, an mutet ánimum.
DE. Hem, mútet autem? *GE*. Néscio; uerúm, si forte, díco.
DE. Ita fáciam, ut frater cénsuit, ut uxórem eius huc addúcam,
Cum ista út loquatur. tú, Geta, abi prae, núntia hanc uentúram. (*Exit into Chremes' house.*)
GE. (*to himself*) Argéntum inuentumst Phaédriae; de iúrgio silétur;
Prouísumst, ne in praeséntia haec hinc ábeat: quid nunc pórro? 779
Quid fíet? in eodém luto haesitás: uorsuram sólues,

---

773. modo ut, etc., "(let us) only (hope) that we may attain this end," lit., "that it be come off with this plan." —**hoc consilio:** explained by *ut* clause. —**possiet** = *possit*, impersonal.

774. ut homost, "considering the character of the man."

775. autem is not infrequently used when one speaker repeats the word of another.

776. Scan, **ut ŭxórem.**

777. ista, Phanium.—**hanc,** Chremes' wife, Nausistrata.

778. iurgio, "row." Geta is thinking of the censure and abuse which he and the others had incurred on account of Antipho's marriage with Phanium.

779. porro, "next."

780. uorsuram solues: *uorsura,* means "the borrowing of money to pay a debt." Geta had satisfied his master in regard to Antipho's marriage by the pretended arrangement of a marriage between Phormio and Phanium, i.e., he had met one obligation by incurring another. The gist of his reflections now is that when the whole story comes out he will be made to pay a heavier penalty than ever.

Geta; praésens quod fuerát malum, in diem ábiit; plagae créscunt,
Nisi próspicis. nunc hínc domum ibo ac Phánium edocébo,
Ne quíd uereatur Phórmionem aut huíus oratiónem.
(*Exit into Demipho's house.*)

Scene 2

Nausistrata assures Demipho of her willingness to help him. In money matters, however, she is not able to assist him as much as formerly on account of her husband's careless management of her estate.

[*Enter Demipho and Nausistrata from Chremes' house.*]

DEMIPHO NAVSISTRATA

DE. Age dum, út soles, Nausístrata, fac illa út placetur nóbis,
Vt suá uoluntate íd quod est faciúndum faciat. *NA.* Fáciam.
DE. Paritér nunc opera me ádiuues, ac ré dudum opituláta es.
NA. Factúm uolo; ac pol mínus queo uiri cúlpa, quam me dígnumst.
DE. Quid aútem? *NA.* Quia pol meí patris bene párta indiligénter

Translate, "you will (have to) pay the new debt (with interest.)"

783. huius, Nausistrata.

784. illa, Phanium.

786. pariter . . . ac, "just . . . as."—**re** refers to the money she had lent him. Cf. v, 681.

787. factum uolo, "you're welcome," lit., "I want it done," a colloquial expression.

Tutátur; nam ex eis praédiis talénta argenti bína
Statím capiebat. uír uiro quid praéstat! *DE.* Binan quaéso?
NA. Ac rébus uilióribus multó talenta bína. *DE.* Hui!
NA. Quid haéc uidentur? *DE.* Scílicet. *NA.* Virúm me natum uéllem:
Ego osténderem, *DE.* Certó scio. *NA.* quo pácto . . *DE.* Parce sódes,
Vt póssis cum illa, né te adulescens múlier defetíget.
NA. Faciam út iubes. sed meúm uirum abs te exíre uideo.

Scene 3

Chremes expresses his regret that Demipho has already paid Phormio. He tells his brother that he has seen Phanium; that she is really a relative of theirs, and that no steps should be taken to annul the marriage. On account of Nausistrata's presence he cannot go into details, but when she returns to the house, he tells him the story.

[*Enter Chremes from Demipho's house.*]

NAVSISTRATA CHREMES DEMIPHO

CH. (*not seeing his wife*) Ehem, Démipho.
Iam illí datumst argéntum? *DE.* Curaui ílico. *CH.* Nollém datum.

---

790. statim, "regularly."—**capiebat,** i.e., her father.—**praestat,** "surpasses."

791. ac introduces an important addition. — **rebus uilioribus multo,** "when prices were much lower."

792. scilicet, "of course." Demipho, knowing that Chremes had been appropriating part of his wife's income for the support of his family in Lemnos, assents somewhat vaguely to Nausistrata's remarks.

793. Scan, **eg(o) ŏsténderem** : See Introduction xii

794. possis, sc. *loqui.*

796. ilico, "immediately."

Ei, uídeo uxorem: paéne plus quam sát erat. *DE.* Quor nollés, Chremes?
CH. Iam récte. *DE.* Quid tu? ecquíd locutu's cum ístac, quam ob rem hanc dúcimus?
CH. Transégi. *DE.* Quid aït tándem? *CH.* Abduci nón potest. *DE.* Qui nón potest?
CH. Quia utérque utrique est córdi. *DE.* Quid istuc nóstra? *CH.* Magni; praéterhac
Cognátam comperi ésse nobis. *DE.* Quíd? deliras. *CH.* Síc erit.
Non témere dico: rédii mecum in mémoriam. *DE.* Satin sánus es?
NA. Au, óbsecro, uide ne ín cognatam pécces. *DE.* Non est. *CH.* Né nega:
Patris nómen aliud díctumst; hoc tu errásti. *DE.* Non norát patrem?
CH. Norát. *DE.* Quor aliud díxit? *CH.* Numquamne hódie concedés mihi
Neque intélleges? *DE.* Si tú nil narras? *CH.* Pérdis. *NA.* Miror quíd siet.
DE. Equidem hércle nesció. *CH.* Vin scire? at íta me seruet Iúppiter,
Vt própior illi, quám ego sum ac tu, [homo] némost. *DE.* Di uostrám fidem,

---

797. paene plus, sc. *dixeram.*

798. istac, Phanium.—**hanc,** Nausistrata.

799. quid tandem, "what in the world?"—**qui,** adverbial.

800. *Esse cordi alicui* means "to please," "to be dear to some one."—**nostrā:** see note on 133.—**magni:** see note on 723.

801. erit, "will (turn out to) be."

805. hodie; cf. 377.

807. ita . . . ut, "so . . . as";—**uin** = *uisne.*

Eámus ad ipsam: una ómnis nos aut scíre aut nescire hóc uolo. *CH.* Ah.
DE. Quid ést? *CH.* Itan paruam míhi fidem esse apúd te! *DE.* Vin me crédere?
Vin sátis quaesitum mí istuc esse? age, fíat. quid? illa fília
Amíci nostri quíd futurumst? *CH.* Récte. *DE.* Hanc igitur míttimus?
CH. Quid ni? *DE.* Ílla maneat? *CH.* Síc. *DE.* Ire igitur tíbi licet, Nausístrata.
NA. Sic pól commodius ésse in omnis árbitror, quam ut coéperas,
Manére hanc; nam perlíberalis uísast, quom uidí, mihi. (*Exit into Chremes' house.*)
DE. Quid istúc negotist? *CH.* Iámne operuit óstium? *DE.* Iam. *CH.* O Iúppiter,
Di nós respiciunt: gnátam inueni núptam cum tuo fílio. *DE.* Hem.
Quo pácto potuit? *CH.* Nón satis tutus ést ad narrandum híc locus.
DE. At tu íntro abi. *CH.* Heus, ne fílii quidem hoc nóstri resciscánt uolo. (*Exeunt into Demipho's house.*)

---

811. illā filiā : see note on 137.

813. ire : Nausistrata's services were no longer required.

818. potuit, impersonal.

Scene 4

Antipho soliloquizes, expressing his pleasure at Phaedria's good fortune and lamenting the uncertainty of his own affairs.

[*Enter Antipho*, r.]

ANTIPHO

Laetús sum, ut meae res sése habent, fratri óbtigisse quód uolt.
Quam scítumst, eius modí parare in ánimo cupiditátes,
Quas, quóm res aduorsaé sient, pauló mederi póssis!
Hic símul argentum répperit, curá sese expedíuit;
Ego núllo possum rémedio me euóluere ex his túrbis,
Quin, si hóc celetur, ín metu, sin pátefit, in probró sim.
Neque mé domum nunc réciperem, ni mi ésset spes osténta
Huiúsce habendae. séd ubi nam Getam ínuenire póssim?
[Vt rógem, quod tempus cónueniundi pátris me capere suádeat.]

---

820. ut, "however."—**fratri,** "cousin."

821. scitum, "fine."

822. quas, accusative after *mederi*, a colloquialism.—**paulo,** "with little," instrumental. Antipho is contrasting his cousin's love affair with his own. In cases like that of Phaedria, any difficulties that occur are easily adjusted. For his own troubles there seems to be no remedy.

823. hic, Phaedria.

827. huiusce, Phanium.

Scene 5

Phormio plans a holiday.

[*Enter Phormio*, R.]

PHORMIO ANTIPHO

PH. (*to himself, not seeing Antipho*) Argéntum accepi, trádidi lenóni; abduxi múlierem,
Curáui propria ut Phaédria poterétur; nam emissást manu.
Nunc úna mihi res étiam restat quae ést conficiunda, ótium
Ab sénibus ad potándum ut habeam; nam áliquod hos sumám dies.
AN. Sed Phórmiost. quid aís? *PH.* Quid? *AN.* Quid nam núnc facturust Phaédria?
Quo pácto satietátem amoris aít se uelle absúmere?
PH. Vicíssim partis tuás acturus ést. *AN.* Quas? *PH.* Vt fugitét patrem.
Te suás rogauit rúrsum ut ageres, caúsam ut pro se díceres;
Nam pótaturus ést apud me. ego me íre senibus Súnium
Dicam ád mercatum, ancíllulam emptum dúdum quam dixít Geta;

---

829. lenoni, Dorio.—**mulierem,** Phaedria's inamorata.

830. propria, "for his own," ablative with *poteretur*.

832. aliquod: cf. 159.

833. quid ais, "halloa, there!"

834. satietatem absumere, "to take his fill."

835. partis tuas acturus est: cf. 27.

837. Sunium, a sea-port on the south coast of Attica.

838. mercatum, "fair."—**dudum,** "a little while ago."

Ne, quom híc non uideant, mé conficere crédant argentúm suom.
Sed óstium concrépuit abs te. *AN*. Víde, quis egreditúr. *PH*. Getast.

Scene 6

Geta tells Antipho and Phormio what he had overheard in Demipho's house; that Phanium was Chremes' daughter, that both the old men now approved of the marriage and that he had been sent to find Antipho.

[*Enter Geta in haste from Demipho's house.*]

GETA ANTIPHO PHORMIO

GE. (*not seeing the others*) Ó Fortuna, o Fórs Fortuna, quántis commoditátibus
Quám subito meo ero Ántiphoni ope uóstra hunc onerastís diem!
AN. (*aside to Phormio*) Quíd nam hic sibi uolt? *GE*. (*continuing his soliloquy*) Nósque amicos eíus exonerastís metu!
Séd ego nunc mihi césso, qui non úmerum hunc onero pállio
Átque hominem propero ínuenire, ut haéc quae contigerínt sciat.
AN. (*to Phormio*) Núm tu intellegís, quid hic narret? *PH*. Núm tu? *AN*. Nil. *PH*. Tantúndem ego.

---

840. ostium concrepuit: the noise was caused by some one drawing back the bolt of the door.

843. sibi uolt, "mean."

844. mihi, ethical dative, "bless me."—**umerum . . . pallio**: by throwing his cloak back over his shoulder he could run more easily.

GE. (*to himself*) Ád lenonem hinc íre pergam; ibi núnc sunt. (*Begins to run*) *AN.* Heus, Geta! *GE.* (*without stopping or looking back*) Ém tibi.
Núm mirum aut nouómst reuocari, cúrsum quom institerís? *AN.* Geta!
GE. Pérgit hercle. númquam tu odio tuó me uinces. *AN.* Nón manes?
GE. Vápula! *AN.* Id quidem tíbi iam fiet, nísi resistis, uérbero.
GE. Fámiliariórem oportet ésse hunc: minitatúr malum. (*Turns around*)
Séd isne est quem quaeró án non? ipsust. cóngredere actutúm. (*Comes back*) *AN.* Quid est?
GE. O ómnium, quantúm est qui uiuont, hómo hominum ornatíssume!
Nám sine controuórsia ab dis sólus diligere, Antipho.
AN. Íta uelim; sed quí istuc credam ita ésse mihi dicí uelim.
GE. Sátine est si te délibutum gaúdio reddo? *AN.* Énicas.
PH. Quín tu hinc pollicitátiones aúfer et quod férs cedo. *GE.* Oh,

---

848. institeris, "you have started."

849. odio, "hatefulness."

850. uapula, "to the whipping post with you!" lit., "be beaten" (imperative), a colloquialism.

851. familiariorem . . . hunc, "he must be pretty closely connected with me."

852. actutum, "immediately."

853. ornatissume, "most favored."

855. qui, "why."

856. With this use of **enicas** cf. *perdis*, 806.

857. quod fers cedo, "tell what (news) you bring."

Tú quoque aderas, Phórmio? *PH.* Aderam; séd tu cessas? *GE.* Áccipe, em:
Út modo argentúm tibi dedimus ápud forum, recté domum
Súmus profecti; intérea mittit érus me ad uxorém tuam.
AN. Quam ób rem? *GE.* Omitto próloqui; nam níhil ad hanc rem est, Ántipho.
Úbi in gynaeceum íre occipio, púer ad me adcurrít Mida,
Póne prendit pállio, resupínat: respició, rogo
Quam ób rem retineát me; ait esse uétitum intro ad eram accédere.
'Sóphrona modo frátrem huc' inquit 'sénis introduxít Chremem';
Eúmque nunc esse íntus cum illis. hóc ubi ego audiui, ád fores
Súspenso gradú placide ire pérrexi, accessi, ástiti,
Ánimam compressi, aúrem admoui; ita ánimum coepi atténdere,
Hóc modo sermónem captans. *PH.* Eú, Geta! *GE.* Hic pulchérrumum
Fácinus audiui; ítaque paene hercle éxclamaui gaúdio.

---

862. gynaeceum, "the women's apartments," which in Greece were a separate part of the house.

863. pone, "behind."—**resupinat,** "pulls (me) back."

867. suspenso gradu, "on tip-toe."

868. animam compressi, "I held my breath."

869. hoc modo, "in this way," giving an imitation of the action he was describing.

870. facinus, "thing," used in a good sense.

AN. Quód? *GE.* Quod nam arbitráre? *AN.* Nescio. *GE.* Átqui mirificíssumum:
Pátruos tuos est páter inuentus Phánio uxorí tuae.
AN. Quíd aïs? *GE.* Cum eius consuéuit olim mátre in Lemno clánculum.
PH. Sómnium: utine haec ígnoraret suóm patrem? *GE.* Aliquid crédito,
Phórmio, esse caúsae; sed me cénsen potuisse ómnia
Íntellegere extra óstium, intus quae ínter sese ipsi égerint? 876
AN. Átque ego quoque inaúdiui illam fábulam. *GE.* Immo etiám dabo
Quó magis credas: pátruos interea índe huc egreditúr foras;
Haúd multo post cúm patre idem récipit se intro dénuo:
Áït uterque tíbi potestatem éius adhibendaé dari. 880
Dénique ego sum míssus, te ut requírerem atque addúcerem.
AN. Quín ergo rape mé. quid cessas? *GE.* Fécero. *AN.* O mi Phórmio,
Vále. *PH.* Vale, Antiphó. bene, ita me dí ament, factum: gaúdeo. (*Exeunt Antipho and Geta into Demipho's house.*)

---

873. quid aïs, "you don't say so!"

874. utine . . . patrem, "she not know her own father!"

877. inaudiui, "I have heard something about." — **immo etiam dabo,** "but I'll tell you something besides."

880. eius adhibendae, "of keeping her."

Scene 7

In a soliloquy Phormio states his intention of outwitting the old men and doing Phaedria a favor.

PHORMIO

Tantám fortunam de ínprouiso esse hís datam!
Summa éludendi occásiost mihi núnc senes
Et Phaédriae curam ádimere argentáriam,
Ne quoíquam suorum aequálium suppléx siet.
Nam idem hóc argentum, ita út datumst, ingrátiis
Ei dátum erit; hoc qui cógam, re ipsa répperi.
Nunc géstus mihi uoltúsque est capiundús nouos.
Sed hínc concedam in ángiportum hoc próxumum,
Inde hísce ostendam me, úbi erunt egressí foras.
Quo me ádsimularam ire ád mercatum, nón eo. (*Withdraws into alley*).

Scene 8

Phormio comes forward stating his willingness to marry Phanium at once. Demipho tells him that on his brother's advice he has decided not to send Phanium away; and as Phormio is no longer required to marry the girl, he must give back the money that has been paid to him. Phormio refuses to do so and says that if they attempt to force him to pay it he will tell Nausistrata about Chremes' Lemnian wife.

[*Enter Demipho and Chremes from the former's house.*]

DEMIPHO CHREMES PHORMIO

DE. Dis mágnas merito grátias habeo átque ago,

---

884. de improuiso, "unexpectedly."

886. curam argentariam, "money worry."

888. ingratiis, "against their will," i.e., the will of the old men.

889. datum erit, "will turn out to have been given."—**qui,** "how."—**re ipsa,** "in the case itself."

Quando éuenere haec nóbis, frater, próspere.
CH. Estne íta uti dixi líberalis? *DE.* Óppido.
Quantúm potest nunc cónueniundust Phórmio,
Prius quám dilapidat nóstras trigintá minas,
Vt aúferamus. *PH.* (*coming forward*) Démiphonem sí domist
Visam, út quod . *DE.* At nos ád te ibamus, Phórmio.
PH. De eadem hác fortasse caúsa? *DE.* Ita hercle. *PH.* Crédidi:
Quid ád me ibatis? *DE.* Rídiculum. *PH.* An rebámini
Me nón id facere, quód recepissém semel?
Heus, quánta quanta haec méa paupertas ést, tamen
Adhúc curaui unum hóc quidem, ut mi ėssét fides.
Id'que ádeo uenio núntiatum, Démipho,
Parátum me esse: ubi uóltis, uxorém date.
Nam omnís posthabui míhi res, ita uti pár fuit,
Postquam íd tanto opere uós·uelle animum aduórteram.
DE. At híc dehortatus ést me, ne illam tíbi darem:
'Nam quí erit rumor pópuli' inquit, 'si id féceris?
Olím quom honeste pótuit, tum non ést data;
Eam núnc extrudi túrpest'. ferme eadem ómnia,
Quae túte dudum córam me incusáueras.

---

896. oppido, "very."

897. quantum potest, "as soon as possible."

898. dilapidat, "squanders."

901. ita hercle, "yes, indeed."

906. id adeo, "just this,"

910. dehortatus, trisyllabic.

913. eam . . . turpest: cf. 413 f.

914. dudum, "a little while ago."

PH. Satís superbe inlúditis me. *DE.* Quí? *PH.* Rogas?
Quia ne álteram quidem íllam potero dúcere;
Nam quó redibo ore ád eam quam contémpserim?
CH. (*aside to Demipho*) 'Tum autem Ántiphonem uídeo ab sese amíttere
Inuítum eam' inque. *DE.* Tum aútem uideo fílium
Inuítum sane múlierem ab se amíttere.
Sed tránsi sodes ád forum atque illúd mihi
Argéntum rursum iúbe rescribi, Phórmio.
PH. Quodne égo discripsi pórro illis quibus débui?
DE. Quid ígitur fiet? *PH.* Sí uis mi uxorém dare,
Quam déspondisti, dúcam; sin est út uelis
Manére illam apud te, dós hic maneat, Démipho.
Nam nón est aequom mé propter uos décipi,
Quom ego uóstri honoris caúsa repudium álterae
Remíserim, quae dótis tantundém dabat.
DE. In' ín malam rem hinc cum ístac magnificéntia,
Fugitíue? etiam nunc crédis te ignorárier
Aut túa facta adeo? *PH.* Inrítor. *DE.* Tune hanc dúceres,
Si tíbi daretur? *PH.* Fác periclum. *DE.* Vt fílius
Cum illa hábitet apud te: hoc uóstrum consiliúm fuit.

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915. qui, "how."

922. rescribi, "be paid back."

923. discripsi porro, "distributed at once."

926. maneat, "shall remain," volitive subjunctive.

928. repudium remiserim, "have broken off my engagement," subjunctive in a *quom* causal clause.

930. in' = *isne*, from *eo*.—**magnificentia,** "braggadocio."

932. ignorarier adeo, "to be so little known." — **inritor,** "I'm getting angry."

933, periclum, "trial."

PH. Quaesó quid narras? *DE.* Quín tu mi argentúm cedo.
PH. Immo uéro uxorem tú cedo. *DE.* In ius ámbula!
PH. Enim uéro, si porro ésse odiosi pérgitis . .
DE. Quid fácies? *PH.* Egone? uós me indotatís modo
Patrócinari fórtasse arbitrámini;
Etiám dotatis sóleo. *CH.* Quid id nostrá? *PH.* Nihil.
Hic quándam noram, quoíus uir uxorem . . *CH.* Hém. *DE.* Quid est?
PH. Lemni hábuit aliam, *CH.* Núllus sum. *PH.* ex qua fíliam
Suscépit; et eam clam éducat. *CH.* Sepúltus sum.
PH. Haec ádeo ego illi iám denarrabo. (*Starts toward Chremes' house*) *CH.* Óbsecro,
Ne fácias. *PH.* Oh, tune ís eras? *DE.* Vt ludós facit!
CH. Missúm te facimus. *PH.* Fábulae. *CH.* Quid uís tibi?
Argéntum quod habes cóndonamus te. *PH.* Aúdio.
Quid uós malum ergo mé sic ludificámini

936. ĭmmŏ uéro, "in very truth."

937. porro esse pergitis, "continue to be."

938. indotatis, "dowerless (women)."

940. nostra: See note on 133.

941. hic, "here."

942. nullus sum: cf. 179.

943. sepultus sum, "I'm a dead man."

944. adeo gives precision to **haec,** "these very things."

947. argentum condonamus te, "we make you a present of the money." A few other examples of the double accusative with *condono* are found in the writers of comedy, but none occur in the classical period.

948. malum: see note on v, 723.

Inépti uostra púerili senténtia?
Noló uolo; uolo nólo rursum; cápe cedo;
Quod díctum, indictumst; quód modo erat ratum, ínritumst.
CH. (*aside to Demipho*) Quo pácto aut unde hic haéc resciuit? *DE.* Néscio;
Nisi mé dixisse némini certó scio.
CH. Monstri, íta me di ament, símile. *PH.* (*aside*) Inieci scrúpulum. *DE.* (*to Chremes*) Hem,
Hicíne ut a nobis hóc tantum argenti aúferat
Tam apérte inridens? émori hercle sátius est.
Animó uirili praésentique ut sís para:
Vidés tuom peccátum esse elatúm foras
Neque iam íd celare pósse te uxorém tuam.
Nunc quód ipsa ex aliis aúditura sít, Chremes,
Id nósmet indicáre placabílius est;
Tum hunc ínpuratum póterimus nostró modo
Vlcísci. *PH.* (*aside*) Attat, nísi mi prospicio, haéreo.
Hi gládiatorio ánimo ad me adfectánt uiam.

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949. sententia here means "decisions."

950. cedo, "give (her) up."

951. inritum, "void."

953. nisi, "except that." Cf. v, 475.

954. monstri simile, "like a miracle."—**inieci scrupulum,** "I've made them uneasy." From its original meaning "a small pointed stone," *scrupulus* came to have the force of "anything that pricks or causes uneasiness."

955. hicine ut, etc.: see note on v, 304.

961. placabilius, "more likely to appease her."

963. Phormio overhears what Demipho says to his brother.—**ulcisci. attat:** the change of speaker is the occasion of the hiatus. Cf. v, 146.—**haereo,** "I'm stuck."

CH. (*to Demipho*) At uéreor ut placári possit. *DE.* Bóno animo es:
Ego rédigam uos in grátiam, hoc fretús, Chremes,
Quom e médio excessit únde haec susceptást tibi.
PH. Itan ágitis mecum? sátis astute adgrédimini.
Non hércle ex re istius me ínstigasti, Démipho.
(*to Chremes*) Ain tu? úbi quae lubitum fúerit peregre féceris
Neque huíus sis ueritus féminae primáriae,
Quin nóuo modo eï fáceres contuméliam,
Veniás nunc precibus laútum peccatúm tuom?
Hisce égo illam dictis íta tibi incensám dabo,
Vt né restinguas, lácrumis si extilláueris.

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964. ad me adfectant uiam, "they're coming at me." *Adfectare viam* is "to take or enter upon a way" toward some person or thing.

965. at . . . possit, "but I have my fears about the possibility of appeasing her."

966. ego . . . gratiam, "I'll reconcile you."

967. e medio excessit, "has departed from our midst," a euphemism for death.—**haec,** Phanium.

968. itan agitis, "is this the way you treat me?"

969. ex re istius, "to his advantage," i.e., Chremes'.

970. ain tu, "what do you mean?"—**ubi,** "when."

971. neque sis veritus, "and have not had respect for."—**huius feminae primariae:** genitive with *uereri*. Other examples are cited from early Latin, and one from Cicero.

972. quin faceres contumeliam, "so as to refrain from insulting."

973. lautum, "to wash away," supine.

974. illam ita incensam dabo, "I'll so kindle her wrath," more literally, "I'll make her so incensed." For this causative force of *dare,* cf. such expressions as *adeo exornatum dabo* (Ter. *Heaut.* 950), and *inuentum dabo* (*id. Andr.* 683).

975. ne = *non.*—**restinguas:** the metaphor of a conflagra-

DE. Malúm quod isti dí deaeque omnés duint.
Tantáne adfectum quémquam esse hominem audácia!
Non hóc publicitus scélus hinc asportárier
In sólas terras! *CH.* (*aside to Demipho*) Ín id redactus súm loci,
Vt quíd agam cum illo nésciam prorsum. *DE.* Égo scio:
In iús eamus! *PH.* Ín ius? huc, si quíd lubet. (*Goes toward Chremes' house*).
CH. Adséquere, retine, dúm ego huc seruos éuoco. (*Demipho seizes Phormio*)
DE. Enim néqueo solus: ádcurre. (*Chremes takes hold of Phormio*) *PH.* (*to Demipho*) Vna iniúriast
Tecúm. *DE.* Lege agito ergo. *PH.* Álterast tecúm, Chremes.
CH. Rape húnc. *PH.* Sic agitis? énim uero uocést opus:
Nausístrata, exi! *CH.* Os ópprime inpurúm: uide
Quantúm ualet. *PH.* Nausístrata! inquam. *DE.* Nón taces?
PH. Taceám? *DE.* Nisi sequitur, púgnos in uentrem íngere.
PH. Vel óculum exculpe: est úbi uos ulciscár probe.

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tion, introduced by *incensam*, is kept up.

976. malum, an imprecation. See note on 723.—**quod**: the antecedent is *malum*.

977. Accusative with infinitive in exclamation.

978. hoc scelus, "this scoundrel." — **asportarier** = *asportari*.

979. in id loci, to such a position."

980. nesciam prorsum, "I'm utterly at a loss to know."

983. enim nequeo, "why, I can't."—**iniuria,** "action for assault."

985. enim uero, "of a truth."

986. opprime, "shut."

988. pugnos ingere, "punch."

989. est ubi, "some day."

Scene 9

Nausistrata hears the truth.

[*Enter Nausistrata from Chremes' house.*]

NAVSISTRATA CHREMES DEMIPHO PHORMIO

NA. Qui nóminat me? hem, quíd istuc turbaest, óbsecro,
Mi uír? *PH.* (*to Chremes*) Ehem, quid nunc óbstipuisti? *NA.* Quís hic homost?
Non míhi respondes? *PH.* Hícine ut tibi respóndeat,
Qui hercle úbi sit nescit? *CH.* Cáue isti quicquam créduas.
PH. Abi, tánge; si non tótus friget, me énica.
CH. Nihil ést. *NA.* Quid ergo? quíd istic narrat? *PH.* Iám scies:
Auscúlta. *CH.* Pergin crédere? *NA.* Quid ego óbsecro
Huic crédam, qui nil díxit? *PH.* Delirát miser
Timóre. *NA.* Non pol témerest, quod tu tám times.
CH. Egon tímeo? *PH.* Recte sáne: quando níl times,
Et hoc níhil est quod ego díco, tu narrá. *DE.* Scelus,
Tibi nárret? *PH.* Ohe tu, fáctumst abs te sédulo
Pro frátre. *NA.* Mi uir, nón mihi dices? *CH.* Át . . *NA.* Quid 'at'?

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992. hicine ut : see note on v, 304.

993. creduas, early form of the present subjunctive.

995. quid istic narrat, "what is that man talking about?"—**iam,** "presently."

998. temere, "without reason."

999. recte sane, "Oh! of course not," an ironical corroboration of the denial implied in *egon timeo.*

1001. tibi, "to please you," ethical dative.

CH. Non ópus est dicto. *PH.* Tíbi quidem; at scito huíc opust.
In Lémno *NA.* Hem, quid aïs? *CH.* Nón taces? *PH.* clam te *CH.* Eí mihi!
PH. Vxórem duxit. *NA.* Mí homo, di meliús duint!
PH. Sic fáctumst. *NA.* Perii mísera. *PH.* Et inde fíliam
Suscépit iam unam, dúm tu dormis. *CH.* (*aside to Demipho*) Quíd agimus?
NA. Pro di ínmortales, fácinus miserandum ét malum!
PH. (*overhearing Chremes*) Hoc áctumst. *NA.* An quicquam hódiest factum indígnius?
Qui mi, úbi ad uxores uéntumst, tum fiúnt senes!
Démipho, te appéllo; nam cum hoc ípso distaedét loqui:
Haécine erant itiónes crebrae et mánsiones díutinae
Lémni? haecine erat éa quae nostros mínuit fructus uílitas?
DE. Égo, Nausistrata, ésse in hac re cúlpam meritum nón nego;
Séd ea quin sit ígnoscenda. *PH.* (*aside*) Vérba fiunt mórtuo.

1003. scito opust: see note on 584.

1004. clam te, "without your knowledge."

1009. hodie: cf. 377 and 805.

1010. (ii sunt) qui, "(these are the men) who."—**mi**: an ethical dative indicating the speaker's concern in the fact narrated. Translate, "I regret to say"

1013. fructus, "income."

1015. sed (nego eum culpam meritum esse) quin ea, etc., "but (I deny that he has committed a sin so blameworthy) that it does not admit of forgiveness," more literally,

DE. Nám neque neclegéntia tua néque odio id fecít tuo.
Vínolentus fére abhinc annos quíndecim muliérculam
Eám compressit, únde haec natast; néque postilla umquam áttigit.
Éa mortem obiit, é medio abiit, quí fuit in re hac scrúpulus,
Quam ób rem te oro, ut ália facta túa sunt, aequo animo hóc feras.
NA. Quíd ego aequo animo? cúpio misera in hác re iam defúngier;
Séd qui id sperem? aetáte porro mínus peccaturúm putem?
Iám tum erat senéx, senectus sí uerecundós facit.
Án mea forma atqua aétas nunc magís éxpetendast, Démipho?
Quíd mi hic adfers, quam ób rem expectem aut spérem porro nón fore?
PH. (*in a loud voice*) Éxsequias Chreméti quibus est cómmodum ire, em témpus est!

"that it should not be forgiven."

1016. tua, "of you,"

1017. abhinc, "ago."

1019. scrupulus, "the difficulty."

1020. ut alia facta tua sunt, "in accordance with the rest of your conduct."

1021. cupio in hac re defungier, "I want this affair to be the last." *Defungier* means "to be through."

1022. aetate, "on account of his age."—**porro,** "in future."

1025. quid me adfers, "what grounds do you give me?"

1026. Phormio addresses the audience, parodying a public crier's announcement of a funeral. See Johnston, *op. cit.* § 434.

Síc dabo: age nunc Phórmionem quí uolet lacéssito:
Fáxo tali sít mactatus átque hic est infortúnio.
DE. * * * * * *
PH. (*to himself*) Rédeat sane in grátiam iam: súpplici satis ést mihi.
Hábet haec eï quód, dum uiuat, úsque ad aurem obgánniat.
NA. Át meo merito crédo. quid ego núnc commemorem, Démipho,
Síngulatim, quális ego in hunc fúerim? *DE.* Noui aeque ómnia
Técum. *NA.* Merito hoc meó uidetur fáctum? *DE.* Minume géntium.
Vérum iam, quando áccusando fíeri infectum nón potest,
Ígnosce: orat, cónfitetur, púrgat: quid uis ámplius?
PH. (*aside*) Énim uero prius quam haéc dat ueniam, míhi prospiciam et Phaédriae.
Heús Nausistratá, prius quam huic respóndes temere, audí. *NA.* Quid est?
PH. Égo minas trigínta per falláciam ab illoc ábstuli:

1027. dabo, "I'll give it (to him)."

1028. faxo = *fecero.*— **tali . . . atque,** "such . . . as."

1030. ei quod ad aurem obganniat, "something which she can din into his ear."

1031. at meo merito credo, ironical.

1032. singulatim, "in detail."—**in hunc,** "to him."

1033. minume gentium, "never in the world."

1034. fieri infectum, "be undone."

1036. prospiciam, "I'll look out for."

Eás dedi tuo gnáto; is pro sua amíca lenoní dedit.
CH. Hém, quid aïs? *NA*. Adeóne indignum hoc tíbi uidetur, fílius
Hómo adulescens sí habet unam amícam, tu uxorés duas?
Níl pudere? quo óre illum obiurgábis? respondé mihi.
DE. Fáciet ut uolés. *NA*. Immo ut meam iám scias senténtiam,
Néque ego ignosco néque promitto quícquam neque respóndeo
Príus quam gnatum uídero; eius iudício permitto ómnia:
Quód is iubebit fáciam. *PH*. Mulier sápiens es, Nausístrata.
NA. (*to Demipho*) Sátin tibist? *DE*. Ita. *CH*. (*aside*) Ímmo uero púlchre discedo ét probe
Ét praeter spem. *NA*. Tú tuom nomen díc mihi quid sit. *PH*. Phórmio:
Vóstrae familiae hércle amicus ét tuo summus Phaédriae.
NA. Phórmio, at ego ecástor posthac tíbi, quod potero, quód uoles
Fáciamque et dicám. *PH*. Benigne dícis. *NA*. Pol meritúmst tuom.
PH. Vín primum hodie fácere quod ego gaúdeam, Nausístrata,

1048. praeter spem, "beyond my expectation."

1050. ecastor, "by Castor," an oath confined to women.—**quod potero,** "so far as I shall be able."

Ét quod tuo uiro óculi doleant? *NA*. Cúpio. *PH*. Me ad cenám uoca.
NA. Pól uero uoco. *DE*. Eámus intro hinc. *NA*. Fíat. sed ubist Phaédria 1054
Iúdex noster? *PH*. Iam híc faxo aderit. (*Exit* R. *to look for Phaedria; the others go into Chremes' house*)
Cantor. (*to the audience*) Vós ualete et plaúdite!

1053. quod tuo uiro oculi doleant, "which shall make your husband's eyes ache."—**tuo uiro,** dative of reference.